The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 19 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 22. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or	Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or	Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departu
KamakuraMaru	T. Hori	6128	..	16th Jan.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	17th. Jan.	29th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	28th. ,,	9th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	21st. ,,	5th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	..	..	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims paid over	1,50,000

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Rates low consistent with safety.
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Economical management.

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Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. ‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	3th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20th Oct.	.....	..cv.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th N
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th D
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th D
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tienling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 23rd Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 26th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KALA, 1205, Th. 29th 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1,205 tons; on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA," 3148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 22nd Jan.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	,, 5th Feb.
†PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

22nd January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	909
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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What more useful present for a racing man, shikarist, for the rifle range, or for use under Service conditions, than one of these powerful and beautifully finished and wear resisting Binoculars?

Busch's	Prismatic	"Lynkop" 8	diameter, Rs.	105
do.	do.	"Ultralux"	do. ,,	120
do.	do.	Sollux" 6	do. ,,	138
do.	do.	do 10	do. ,,	155
do.	do.	"Terlux" 9	do. ,,	140
do.	Ordinary, Wide Vision		,,	45

For Cash, the above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E C

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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FOR

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BY

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

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LAWYER WANTS A CLERK Experienced in Police Court Routinne, good salary. Apply fully Box No. 232 c/o this paper. 1323

WANTED FOUR CLERKS WITH knowledge of accounts and Office experience. All one experienced typist Apply stating qualificatinos with copies of certificates to Official Assignee High Cour Bombay. 1328

WANTED a second hand small two seated motor or cycle car for expres delivery of a firm. Apply with full particulars and price to

B. M. KUPTA,
Empire Hindu Hotel,
Fort Bombay.

WANTED EXPERIENCED MAN for Doctor's visit to introduce Patent Medicine. Salary Rs. 80. None but experienced man should apply. Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1331

WANTED—Experienced and respectable undergraduate REQUIRES PUPILS FOR TUITION. Best references. Previously a tutor in Native States for Princes. Particulars on application to Box No. 234 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1333

WANTED an UNDER NURSE any nationality in muffosil. Head nurse kept. Previous experience not essential. Apply with full particulars testimonials and photo to Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

WANTED.—An ENGINEER (L. C. E.), for the Cambay State with experience of water works. Salary upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply with particulars of qualifications to

THE DEWAN, Cambay.

WANTED A CARPENTER CONSTRUCTOR for the Marine Yard, Port Blair, who thoroughly understands barge and boat building. Salary Rs. 150—10—200, with house and servants. Five years' agreement open to renewal. Apply

PORT OFFICER, Port Blair.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European Accountant in any Commercial, Railway, or Municipal Office. Trained in London, holding good testimonials. Willing to start on moderate salary with prospects. Apply "W" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to The PRINCIPAL.

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Advertising	Engineering in all branches
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools.
11, Hummum Street,, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED a duly qualified and experienced TEACHER to teach Type-writing, Short-hand and Book-keeping to students of this High School. Pay Rs. 40 with prospects. Apply with testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Alfred High School, Rajkot.

WANTED the following in Rajputana:—
(a). EUROPEAN TUTOR.
(b). ENGLISH NURSE.
(c). GRADUATE experienced in Law and Hindi.
(d). TEHSILDAR, POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR and a Hindoo COOK.
See personally to BIHARI LALL, Ellis Hotel, Room No. 4, Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED by March 1st 1914—Two Resident Teachers, fully qualified and trained. One with kindergarten training and one qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard.

Full particulars on application to the CHAPLAIN.

Grammar School Quetta.

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Karanja Municipality, in the Akola District, on Rs. 60 p.m. plus cycle allowance of Rs. 7-8. He will have to perform the duties of Sanitary Inspector in addition to his own for which his salary will be increased to Rs. 75 by an increment of Rs. 5 annually.

None need apply who have not passed the Examination more than Matriculation.

Preference will be given to a candidate having knowledge of office work as well as road and building construction works.

Applications should reach the Undersigned upto the 20th of February, 1914, and must be accompanied with certificates of age and character.

L. R. DAHIHANDEKER,
Chairman Municipal Committee, Karanja.
Dated Karanja, 17th January, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. CHEAP a Schiedmayer Grand PIANO, Rs. 250 only. Apply sharp to

MURRAY,
Gas Works,
1322 Parel.

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

FOR SALE.—1 Four Cylinder Genuine DE DION Car, 14-18 H. P., Luxrious, seven seated Torpedo Body, complete with screen, lamps, Stepney wheel, etc. Only slightly used. Origixal cost Rs. 8,500, open to offer. Trial by appointment from UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 1154

FOR SALE.—Ninety-three thousand maunds of Narnoul limestone (well-known for its superiority), in lumpy and ballast forms, plus 3,000 maunds of (good quality) lime, will be sold by public auction on 27th January 1914), at Narnoul (R. M. Ry.) about eight miles from Delhi.

For details specifications apply to the MINING ENGINEER, Patiala State.

FOR SALE.—Br. Ar. G. GULZAR, aged, I. P. A. C. Fast and very handy light weight tournament pony, good hack and charger. Rs. 1,200 or near offer.

Ch. Ar. G. TOMBOY, aged, I. P, A, C. Excellent station game pony for light weight, good hack and charger. Rs. 900 or near offer.

Apply G. F. PLOWDEN, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE At Agra—One rubber-tyred Cabriolet by Edalji, recently throughly renovated with new upholstering and new tyres, never used since, (cost of renovation Rs. 180). A very comfortable easy running trap. To be seen at Ellis, Coachbuilder, Agra. Price Rs. 600 or very near offer. Owner bought car.

Captain MEARNS, I.M.S., Central Prison, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE an exceptionally fine SHOOTING BRAKE by the Fort Coach Factory, Bombay, with three cross-seats and driving seats and side doors, painted red and yellow and upholstered in best quality red leather throughout, complete with detachable water-proof cushion covers, etc., also pole and fittings for pair or team and fitted with strong hand-brake and silver-plated mounts throughout and set of 4 spare wheels. Price Rs. 2,500. Please apply sharp to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, C. I.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE AC COUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

60,000 maunds best dry HAY, read for sale at Dip, Hirania and Berkhera Railway Stations, G. I. P. Ry., bound by Hand Press Machines in Bundles of about 100 lbs.

Management is being made for binding larger bundles by Steam Presses. The grasses are Poonia, Sen, Fine Gooner, etc.. Apply sharp to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
C.S.I.,
to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan,
of Bhopal.

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET—Airy and spacious residential quarters and Office rooms at 56-60 Parsee Bazar Street, suitable for Europeans and Eurasians—Rents very moderate. Apply to The Receiver High Court, Bombay. 1299

TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLE Home for bachelors. Board and Lodging Rs. 60 per mensem. Under European supervision. Large airy quarters Fort. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—From 1st February, a detached BUNGALOW open on all sides situate at 16, Mount Road.—Apply to Mr. MIRZA, Solicitor, 19, Esplanade Road.

TO LET SMALL COTTAGES facing Sea near Mahim Fort, suitable for Europeans and Parsees, rent from Rs. 20 to 100 Apply on the premises or to Mr. J. E. SAKLATWALA, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1302

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET with immediate possession, well ventilated office premises on the first floor of No. 9 Forbes Street, Fort, fitted with Electric Installation. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
1316

NOTICES.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED OFFICE:—
No. 2, 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Resolution passed at the last Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 4th ultimo, interest on capital upto 31st December, 1913, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 5th day of February, 1914 to the Shareholders whose names were on the Register on 20th instant, on their submitting, duly receipted, the interest-warrants to be posted to them.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 21st to 31st January, 1914, both days inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1914.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN, BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express. H.M.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express H.M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37	Arr. Muttra „	Dep.	8.45
23.20	„ Delhi „	„	6. 0
5.48	„ Bhatinda	„	23.43
7.21	„ Ferozepore Cantt. ..	„	22. 0
8.56	„ Lahore Cantt. West .	„	20.32
11.17	„ Wazirabad	„	17.50
13.30	„ Sialkote (change at Wazirabad) ..	„	15.51
12.47	„ Jhelum	„	16.13
15.50	„ Rawaspindi	„	13.32
19.10	„ Nowshera	„	9.47
20.13	„ Peshawar Cantt. ..	„	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.
21.00	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	.. Arr.	8.50
23.50	„ Delhi ..	.. „	4.35
1.23	Arr. Meerut Cantt.	.. Dep.	2.11
3.27	„ Saharanpur ..	„	23. 5
5.10	„ Amballa Cantt ..	„	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3.	1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. 1.2.3.	Mail. 1.2.3
21.30	21.45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55	7.45
21.55	22.14	„ Grant Road ..	„	6.16	7.21
5.11	7. 5	Arr. Baroda ..	Dep.	21. 0	23.45
7.40	10.20	Arr. Ahmedabad ..	„	17.35	21.20
9.40	12.35	„ Viramgam(change for Kathiawar).	„	15.20	19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40	Dep. Baroda ..	Arr.	20.15
6.55	Arr. Delhi ..	Dep.	21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

262 FREDERICK W. HANSON.
General Traffic Manager.

REQUIRED,

THE undermentioned CLERKS for the Civil Service in Fiji:—

(a) Two Fifth Class Clerks as Relieving Clerks with salaries at the rate of £100 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £150 per annum.

(Preference will be given to applicants able to read and write Nagri.)

(b) Three Sixth Class Clerks with salaries at the rate of £75 per annum, rising by annual increments of £5 to £100 per annum.

(c) One Seventh Class (Hindustani speaking) Clerk. The appointments of the Fifth Class Clerks are for five years and free return passages will be granted after this length of service in Fiji. Officers selected would be stationed at Suva in the first instance, but might be detailed for duty in the country, in which case quarters would be provided.

The appointments for the Sixth and Seventh Class Clerks are for three years, and these officers will not be entitled to return passages to India. Quarters will be provided for them at Magistrate's Stations, where they will be located on arrival in Fiji.

None of the abvonamed posts are pensionable, but in the case (a) should the officers prove suitable they will be eligible for promotion to pensionable offices on the permanent staff. In the case of (b) (c) and (d), if after their three years' probation officers are confirmed in their appointments they will rank for pension from the dates of their original appointments.

Officers selected will be entitled to half salary from the date on which they embark for Fiji, free passages from India to Fiji being provided.

Applicants will be required to pass a medical examination, must be un-married and of guaranteed good character, be competent clerks able to read and write English fluently and well and to interpret from Hindustan into English and English into Hindustani in Magistrates' Courts. They must also be prepared to sail for Fiji on 28th February next.

Applicants should apply in their own handwriting to

THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENT FOR FIJI,
Garden Reach, Calcutta.

NOTICES:

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Mission to Seamen will be held at St. Thomas' Cathedral Vestry at 6 p.m. 26th instant to elect committee members for 1914.

All subscribers are invited to attend.

G. H. HUBBARD,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
1330

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books will be closed from 22nd January to 4th February, 1914, both days inclusive and the Dividend will be payable on and after 28th January, 1914, on presentation of Share-Certificates between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.)

For the Bombay, Burma Trading Comp: Ltd.,
WALLACE CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1914. 1334.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., will sell by public auction the following Race horse, the property of Mr. Lions, at the Race Course, on SATURDAY the 24th January 1914, at 8 a.m. sharp.

B. E. H. "Goldseeker" 6 yrs.

For further particulars apply to

LUDDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents,
1285 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

FORM A.

NOTICE is hereby given that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally issued to and at present standing in the names of Trimbuclal Jatashanker and Nirshinhaprasad Trimbuclal or either of them, by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietors at the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the thirteenth day of January 1914.

(Sd.) TRIMBUCLAL JATASHANKER,
(Sd.) NRISHINHAPRASAD TRIMBUCLAL,
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned,
J. TYERS.
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—
No. 1639, Year of Loan 1903, Value Rs. 500.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE following plant is FOR SALE. All in first class order and was worked regularly until the new High Tension Station at Cossipore was started. Full particulars and permission to view the plant can be obtained from:—

THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
8, Dalhousie Square,
Calcutta.

PLANT FOR SALE.

8 Babcock & Wilcox water tube land type boilers. Capacity 7,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 175 lbs. Fitted with B & W. chain grate stokers, superheaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high and low water alarms, safety valves, and all other necessary fittings

2 Similar boilers, fitted with Bennis chain grate stokers.

3 Babcock & Wilcox marine type water tube boilers. Capacity 9,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 180 lbs. Fitted with B. & W. chain grate stokers, super-heaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high & low water alarms, safety valves and all other necessary fittings.

Each boiler is fitted with a separate chimney 3 ft. 6 in. diameter 70 ft. above the grate.

1 Similar boiler fitted with mechanical stoker, by the Underfeed Stoker Co., including fan motor, starting gear, dampers, etc.

3 715 K/W Belliss-Crompton sets 1110 B.H.P. Belliss & Morcom triple expansion engines direct coupled to 715 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 228 K/W Bellis-Crompton sets. 350 B. H. P. Bellis & Morcom triple expansion engines, direct coupled to 228 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 230 K/W Willans-Crompton sets P. P. P. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 230 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 4-50 volts.

2 112 K/W Willans-Crompton sets O O O Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 112 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

4 38 K/W Willans-Crompton double ended sets. F. F. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled at each end to two 19 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 225-250 volts.

All the above sets can be sold with control panels containing main switches, instruments, etc. Also pedestal regulating resistances.

3. Parsons-Crompton Turbo-Generators 570 B.H.P., Parsons steam turbine direct coupled to 400 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamo 450-500 volts. Each set complete with surface condensor, ciculating pump, Edward air-pump motors, switches, control panels, regulating resistances, etc.

2 750 B. H. P. Korting jet condensers.
2 350 B. H. P. „ „ „
2 175 B. H. P. „ „ „
2 60 B. H. P. „ „ „

2 Crossley Brothers complete suction gas plants. Each plant consisting of a suction type producer, coke scrubber, sawdust filter, tar extractor, 80 B.H.P. engine direct coupled to a 55 K/W. Crompton shunt wound direct current generator 450-500 volts, control panels, instruments, regulating resistances, cooling tanks, connecting pipes, valves etc.

1 Air Compressor.

2 Gwynne's centrifugal 2-inch motor driven pumps.

16 1000 Gall. Crompton electrically driven feed pumps.

2 Crompton electrically driven pumps capable of delivering 25,000 galls. per hour at 30 feet head.

3 Weir tendem, compound condensing pumps 50,000 galls. per hour against 30 feet head.

1 2,000 galls. Stillwell Bierge and Smith Vaile Co. boiler feed steam pumps.

2 Babcock and Wilcox exhaust steam feed water heaters.

4 Webster exhaust steam heaters.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 10 tons 39 feet 2½-inch centres.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 20 tons 38 feet 5½-inch centres.

2 5-Ton Weighbridges by Messrs Avery.

2 Paterson gravity filters.

Various tanks, pipes, valves, gangways etc.

1332

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
14-26, Bank Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ENGLISH CARRIAGES BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS AND WALERS AND ARABS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND DECENT LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, BROUGHAM, SHIGRAM, WALER GELDINGS AND ARABS.

On SUNDAY the 25th day of January, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, on Gowalia Tank Road, by order of the owner the undermentioned valuable carriages and horses:—

1 bicycle wheeled, ruber-tyred victoria by Kesterton, London, in very good condition.

1 square shaped bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred landau, by Kesterton, London, nearly new, suitable for single or pair.

1 circular fronted rubber-tyred wooden wheeled brougham, by Windover, London, suitable for pair and single, in very good order.

1 square shaped bicycle wheeled, rubber-tyred landau, by Fort Coach Factory (Press), in very good condition, suitable for single as well as pair.

1 bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred victoria by Fort Coach Factory (Press), in very good condition, suitable for single horse and pair.

1 palanquin shigram, wooden wheeled, rubber-tyred, by Press (Fort Coach Factory), in good order.

1 pair showy white waler geldings, 15-2½ aged, going in single and double harness, perfectly quiet.

1 handsome grey Arab gelding, 15-1 rising seven years old.

1 grey Arab, entire 14-1, 6 years old, broken to single harness.

1 set of double harness complete.

3 sets of single harness complete.

1 corn crushing machine in working order.

The above carriages and horses will be on view from THIS DAY THURSDAY the 22nd January at the above mentioned stables private offers of which will be received by the Auctioners. As the owner has purchased motor cars, the above carriages and horses are offered for sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

The above carriages and horses are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH JANUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S T).

On WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Queen's Road, Marine Lines near the Church Gate Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom, furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, large meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware and platedware, handsome velvet upholstered, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables and teapoy, Singapore cane furniture, rich table ornaments, Fret work partition screen, sweet toned cottage piano, Jost fan, billiard lamp, Mahoganized single bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, travelling trunks, garden plants, rubber tyred steel wheeled victoria, fast Arab, etc., etc.

The property of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Mathias.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at thier Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab horse, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years, perfectly sou'd and quiet, and a set of new harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

Under instruction from the Official Liquidator, the Indian National Co. Operative Society Lt., in liquidaton, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ld., at new Queens Road.

1 motor car No. 1029 belonging to the above company. It is of 4 cylinder 24-30 H.P. Humber car fitted with 10 seated Omnibus body.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpati, next to Khoja Panjabhoy Club, late Mr. Rogay's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table in 4 pieces, arms and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, one drawing room velvet lined set, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, Chivel glass, tapestry door curtains, marble top pier tables with pier glass, one revolving top office table, vases, wall plates and figures, oil painting and

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co.—(*Contd.*)

water colours, blackwood carved furniture, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, two new brass standard hall lamps, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, 5 lights bronze hanging lamps, China and coir matting, copper utensils, Hyderabad carpets, one handsome strong dark-bay baba pony, etc., etc., the property of Mumtaz Jhan Begum Nasroolakhan.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, glass and crockeryware, dining-table, chairs, drawing-room suite, glass door almyrahs, revolving top writing-table, revolving book-stand, office chair, marble top table, tiled top teapoy, glass screen, typewriter, stationery, files, writing pads, leather bags, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above is now on view.

THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LT.,
(in Liquidation).

The Official Liquidator of the above Mills will receive private offers for the above Mill at his office, at High Court, upto WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, till 6 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January 1914.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	.. ..	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	.. ..	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	.. ..	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	.. ..	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	.. ..	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	.. ..	Rs. 9.

IN AID OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN NDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. 1-14

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Drama of Emotional Interest.

IN A WOMAN'S POWER.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LOVE AND HATE.

LIEUTENANT DARING.

An exciting story of an adventure in a South American port.

JIM'S MISSION *Comedy)*

SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Sat. and Sunday:—11-15 to 12-15.

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February

(The popular Musical Comedy).

THE QUAKER GIRL

Chorus 40 Augmented Orchestra.

Box Office a Messrs. Rose & Co.

Usual Prices.

THE ALCAZAR

6-30—Twice Nightly—10

To-night! To-night!!

THE GREAT DUNCAN

SPIRITUALISM HYPNOTISM!

GO TO THE ALCAZAR TO-NIGHT.

SS MAXIN HEWITT.

The Mysterious Mind Marvel

DEAN AND BARTON

Dancers and Patter Comedians.

MISS DOREEN DALE

THE CHARMING ACTRESS VOCALIST.

JOE REED

The Monarch of Musical Mirth.

Full Program of Sensational Pictures

No Advance in our Prices.

THREE STAR FILMS.

(1) COURT DANCER.

(2) HEROES ONE AND ALL.

(3) RICHES AND ROGUES.

Most Interesting Programme.

To-night! Every Night!!

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Sat. an Sunday, Matinee with most valuable Prizes

5-15 to 6-45 (S.T.) and Every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 2661

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1914.

For the Idar challenge cup to be held by the winning team for one year.

The W. I. T. C. are very kindly presenting four cups of the value of Rs. 250 each for the players of the winning team.

A Handicap tournament.

5 Chukkers of 7½ minutes each.

Ponies limited to 14 per team.

For further particulars apply.

A. H. M. WILSON, Lieut.,
Hony. Secy.,
Bombay Polo Tournament,
Body Guard Lines,
Chowpatty.

1248

THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. Manager: **Mr. James McGrath.**

MISS MA SHERRAD.

The bouncing lady in entirely new songs and jumps,

MR. BERT WEST

The phlegmatic one in new comedy.

MIS DORA DOREEN

in rattling step dances.

KURTZ

The juggler in new "stunts".

BEX AND DARE

With new cross-talk gags.

"also ran":—Miss Dolly Valner male Impersonator and WEE GEORGIE teaching the birds how to sing.

The concluding parts of the

"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."

Don't miss the crowded arena!
Don't miss the terrible Eruption scene!!

Coolest theatre in the East.

LA SCALA.

6-30 ... TWO PERFORMANCES TWICE NIGHTLY ... 10

LAST NIGHT O PRESENT PROGRAME.

LEW JAMES | REINA SELMA
Hebrew Funster | Fascinating Danseuse

ALICE DIGBY. | LITTLE MONA
VERSATILE GIRL | SPARKLING SOUBRETTE

BELLE SPARKES

The Pretty and Popular Soprano.

Programme of Exclusive Pictures.

TOMORROW

CINDERELLA

MISS ALICE DIGBY will give "Titbits" from the Pantomime in which she will be assisted by Lew James, Actor Comedian

A PANTOMIME IN 15 MINUTES
Elaborate Scenery—Gorgeous Costumes

Startling Lightning and Mechanical Stage Effects.

BookNow—Prices as Usual.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

An Exhibition will be held in the Town Hall. Last day for receiving pictures THURSDAY, February 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. Muller, M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.

COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.

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DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

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FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,
ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve **instant relief and eventual** cure guaranteed **in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.**

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail Try it to-day, now while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,
NO. 155, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

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Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,

MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.

RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under the management of a Government Board of Control.

President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.

Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.

The School is well situated and possesses a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Cottage Hospital.

Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 856

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7 lbs. tin .. .. .. ,, 3-8-0

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Sole Agents:—

Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteways FORT, BOMBAY.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 108-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Lahore; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0.29 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in the northern districts of Rajputana.

Maximum temperature is in excess in East Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and on the Gujarat and Kathiawar coasts.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in the northrn half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few showers associated with thunderstorms have been reported from the United Provinces. Cloud has decreased in north-west India and the United Provinces but has increased in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

No rainfall of importance appears likely although isolated thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARNA—						
Bushire ..	69.9	55.4	82	..	7.63	0.67
Do. (20th) ..	66.7	54.1	77	..	7.63	0.73
Jask ..	78.3	62.9	76	..	1.68	—0.48
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th) ..	81.5	68.6	75	..	0.66	—0.81
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	74.3	45.7	52	..	0.91	0.40
Rawalpindi ..	68.6	42.4	82	..	3.24	0.66
Lahore ..	68.9	40.6	91	..	1.29	0.17
Sirsa ..	72.5	42.0	65	..	1.26	0.48
Ambala ..	75.7	39.7	75	..	0.96	—1.13
Delhi ..	74.6	51.8	54	..	0.52	—0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	79.1	52.1	83	..	0.09	—0.63
Mainpuri ..	80.6	48.6	73	..	0.28	—0.81
Jhansi ..	82.6	55.8	51	..	0.37	—0.42
Cawnpore ..	82.2	52.9	59	..	0.02	—0.97
Allahabad ..	83.6	54.5	82	0.29	0.97	—0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	76.5	47.2	74	..	1.30	0.96
Karachi ..	77.0	61.6	84	..	0.17	—0.37
Ajmer ..	77.5	48.2	75	..	2.34	1.69
Jalpore ..	79.4	48.9	50	..	0.86	0.22
Kotah ..	82.8	56.0	44	..	1.03	0.57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	78.8	51.0	70	..	0.03	—0.13
Dwarka ..	81.0	60.7	82	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval ..	86.3	60.7	42	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot ..	83.4	48.8	43	..	0.00	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.0	55.0	42	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat ..	90.9	58.7	64	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad ..	87.2	56.9	46	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa ..	83.2	48.2	47	..	0.01	—0.21
Neemuch ..	82.0	46.8	34	..	0.12	—0.32
Indore ..	85.1	52.9	47	..	0.20	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85.8	56.9	51	..	0.94	—0.38
Saugor ..	85.8	59.3	42	..	0.81	—0.62
Hoshangabad ..	87.5	57.0	77	..	0.77	—0.38
Khandwa ..	91.5	58.0	48	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola ..	90.0	58.3	42	..	0.49	—0.94
Amraoti ..	87.1	60.7	35	..	1.31	—0.04
Nagpur ..	88.0	59.7	48	..	0.85	—0.65
Chanda ..	88.9	61.0	49	..	0.37	—0.85
Raipar ..	86.7	61.4	65	..	1.26	0.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.3	70.1	70	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri ..	87.1	63.3	57	..	..	—0.61
Mormugao ..	84.4	67.9	73	..	..	—1.16
Karwar ..	88.9	64.2	74	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91.8	57.5	44	..	0.08	—0.68
Ahmednagar ..	86.1	59.4	37	..	0.16	—0.89
Poona ..	88.4	59.1	75	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur ..	87.8	58.1	37	..	0.01	—1.46
Bijapur ..	87.5	61.5	39	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum ..	82.8	56.2	53	..	0.82	—1.06
Aurangabad ..	86.4	59.5	37	..	0.00	—1.02
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	82.2	56.3	57	..	0.00	—1.19
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88.0	65.9	54	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut ..	87.1	67.1	80	..	4.67	—1.53
Cochin ..	90.5	69.9	70	..	4.69	—3.66
Colombo ..	90.6	71.9	90	..	27.12	7.11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
..	83.2	60.7	94	..	..	—6.19
Masulipatam ..	87.8	58.2	67	..	0.04	—2.13
Bellary ..	85.8	58.1	84	..	3.09	—1.50
Cuddapah ..	83.8	68.4	82	..	28.73	9.05
Madras ..	81.5	65.8	83	..	0.34	—3.17
Bangalore ..	81.5	55.8	83	..	0.34	—3.17
Coimbatore ..	86.5	60.0	81	..	4.87	0.07
Trichinopoly ..	86.4	68.2	79	..	10.44	2.42
Negapatam ..	80.8	68.3	83	..	53.35	25.21

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 21.

Thunderstorms giving a quarter of an inch rain are reported from Allahabad and Benares.

Conditions remain unsettled over the greater part of northern India and the pressure of distribution is now much more favourable to winter rain than it has been several weeks.

Forecast:—Scattered showers in Northern India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 20th January 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.944
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	70.7
Dew Point	.. ..	67.9
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.739
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		3.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	83.3
Manimum do. do.	s	72.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind .. do.		119

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st January, was 30.149 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached Thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cisterns above the tide level in the straits at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.				Depth sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				
	January	h.	m.		ft.	in
Wed.	21	m	7	10	25	9
			8	31 a	26	2
Thurs.	22	m	7	30	24	5
			9	49 a	27	9
Fri.	23	m	8	52	29	9
			10	31 a	28	2
Satur	24	m	9	58	25	7
			11	12 a	28	10
Sun.	25	m	10	48	25	9
			11	46 a	29	3
Mon.	26	m	11	31	26	2
				s		
Tues.	27	m	0	76	29	3
			0	10 a	26	5

1914	Low Water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				
	January.	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Wed	21	m	0	44	21	11
			1	8 a	17	1
Thurs	22	m	2	23	21	9
			2	11 a	16	9
Fri	23	m	3	44	21	1
			3	8 a	16	5
Satur	24	m	4	39	20	3
			3	59 a	16	2
Sun	25	m	5	19	19	6
			4	44 a	16	0
Mon	26	m	5	54	18	10
			5	24 a	16	1
Tues	27	m	6	25	18	3
			5	59 a	16	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Date. January,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
21.—(Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m
22. (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25 m
23. (Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m
24. (Satur)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
25. (Sun.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
26. (Mon.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 28 m
20. (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m	P.M.

Mr. G. Lukshmana Row, President of the Mysore City Municipality and Chairman of the Improvement Trust Board, is going on deputation to some of the larger Municipal Cities of Northern India, to study Municipal conditions in those parts.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract....It infuses a new strength and energy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 21st.

S.S.	E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	Shanghai Dec. 19
S.S.	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Jan. 16
S.S.	Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta Jan. 16

DEPARTURES.

January 21st

S.S.	Transport	Jones	Hull & Rotterdam
S.S.	Meteor	Remmersen	Karachi
S.S.	Turul	Cramantic	Melbourne and Colombo
S.S.	City of Poona	Rae	Marseilles and Liverpool.
S.S.	Dinsdalehall	Henriksen	Portinovo
S.S	Islami	Watson	Karachi

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Wednesday.

S.S.	Dwarka	Maxon	Busreh via Karachi.
S.S.	Lightning	Care	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday

Steamer	Ehrenfels for Calcutta

S. S. Indo Maru:—The N. O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru (Momeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

Iba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iba Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 20th instant, and the Penang Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 21st instant.

S. S. E. F. Ferdinand:—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Shanghai, which port she had left on December 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on January 18th, with general cargo and passengers.

S. S. —The steamer Turul, 2,258 tons, Cap. M. Cramantic, sailed on Wednesday, for Melbourne and Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,789 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, sailed on Wednesday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dinsdalehall:—The steamer Dinsdalehall, 2,534 tons, Captain P. G. Henriksen, sailed on Wednesday for Port Novo with ballast.

S. S. Islami:—The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, sailed on Wednesday for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lightning, 2,121 tons, Captain S. G. Care, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zoarastrian:—The steamer Zoarastrain, 2,716 tons, Captain Osborne, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 16, with a cargo of coal.

WEDNESDAY January 21st, 1914.

P. DOCK.

A	Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & C
Sbed	steamer	Capt.	Agen
B.	Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co.
C. and R.	Fredriko Glavie	Fullos	J. M. & Co
D. & E.	Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
F.	Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A G. & Co.
H	President	Schutt	A. S. & Co.
K.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
M.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
N.	Ena	Charters	Rallí Bros.
O.	Bengrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co.
Q.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shustry.

V DOCK

1.	Stylianí Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Adenwen	Hayward	W. & A. G. & Co.
5.	Pundra	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
6.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Summer	J. F. & Co.
8.	Den of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M. & Co.
9.	Nordmark	Menmann	W. & A. Graham & Co.
10. & 11.	Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co.
12. & 13.	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
14.	Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia		Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co.
Barala		Willsher	M. M& Co.
City of Chester		Seaborne	K. N. & Co.
Ehrenfels		Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co.
Elswick Manor		Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
W. F. Ferdinand		Leva	A.L. S. N. & Co
Ferozi		Primrose	T. M. & Co
Glenclunv		Johnstone	T. M. & Co.
Hos	ss	Fass	T M. & Co
Himalaya		Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
India		Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Khosaro		Hannan	T M. & Co
Kowelt		Brewis	Arab Steamer
Kola		Denne	M. M. & Co
Kandelfels		Oetker	W. & A. G. & Co
Lightning		Cave	M. M. & Co.
Laconia		Pesut	W. & A. G. & Co.
Laguna		Sarjonovich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Lhasa		Manley	M. & Co.
Ninive		Metzenheim	W. & A. G. & Co.
Niagara	(Yacht)	Zabrielsen	M. J. Leiter
Pentakota		Hewert	M. M. & Co.
Peter Jebsen		Nienwijaar	W. & A. G. & Co.
Rosbergen		Burger	A. Y. & Co
Rangoon Maru		Date	N. Y. K.
Seldra		Bryn	The Bombay & Co.
Sunbeam	(yacht)	Callaway	Lord Brassey
Talyabi		Kasa A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Urlana		Pratt	M. M. & Co.
Zoarastrian		Osborn	

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

SUCCESSFUL FEMALE CANDIDATES.

At the examinations of the St. John Ambulance First Aid Classes organised by Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki, and lectured by Dr. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, at the premises of the Seva Sadan and of the Young Ladies' High School held last month by Dr. Miss Dosibai Patel, M.D., (London) and Dr. Miss Gulbai Manecksha Doctor, L. M. S., respectively, the following candidates are declared successful:—

SEVA SADAWF CLASS:—Miss Piroj Hormusji Belgaonvala, Miss Gulbai Ruttonsha Bharucha, Miss Shirinbai Ruttonsha Bharucha, Miss Tehemina Ruttonsha Bharucha, Miss Dosibai Jamasedji Contractor, Miss Dhan Pestonji Dhala, Miss Gulcheber Fakirji Doctor, Miss Banubai Rustomji Godiali, Mrs. Aimai Hormusji Master, Miss. Maneckbai Framji Master, Miss Meheran Limjibhoy Parakh, Miss. Alan Homji Postvala.

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL CLASS:—Miss Navajbhai Nasserwanji Bardi, Miss Shirinbai Nasserwanji Bardi, Miss Maneckbai Jamshedji Bilimoria, Mrs. Jerbai Shapurji Bilimoria, Mrs. Sunabai Nadirsha Daruvala, Miss Fehemina Patonji Engineer, Miss Jaiji Merwanji Gorimar, Miss Piroj Beramji Kabraji, Miss Avanbai Bomonji Kotwal, Miss Piroja Mancherji Kutar, Mrs. Aimai Jehangir Major, Miss Banubai Rustomji Irani, Miss Gulbai Sorabji Mehta, Miss Baimai Maneckji Mogrelia, Miss Navajbai Hormasji Pagdivala, Miss Aimai Hormasji Surti, Miss Motan Rustomji Vesuna, Miss Meheran Cursetji Surti, Miss Dhanbai Hormusji Talati.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Consols 2½ %	73 11-16—3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25.21½—1
Rentes 3 %	86unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.49½plus.¼
Bar Silver Spot	26½—1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26 5-16—1-16
Closing Tone of silver China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1.3⅞unchanged.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4½% since 8th instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st... ..	3 3.16—⅛
Discount India Bank Bills 6m-st. ..	3¼unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3⅞—½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3⅞—⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd.
Interest 7 day market loans unchgd	2½unchgd.
Council Bill—Extra Transfers on Bombay. Rs. 10,000,000 at ½-⅛	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	
Futures at New York March	12.65plus4
Futures at New York May	12.45plus2
Declined early owing to Foreign selling and advanced later on firm southern spot market and improved demand	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.00unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans . ..	13unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.88plus5
Futures at New Orleans May	12.99 „ 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality).. ..	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86 ¼—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	57½—½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	
„ Imports..	85,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Quiet steady.	
„ „ „ Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market: Biz. moderate quietly	
Mid. Americans	7.22—1
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.85unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. March	12.64plus3
May	12.44 „ 1
New York Official noon call March	12.63 „ 2
May	12.43unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.85plus2
May	12.96 „

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.86—1
F. M.	6.87—1
M. A.	6.89—1
A. M.	6.87—1
M. J.	6.86—1
J. J.	6.81—1
J. A.	6.76—2
A. S.	6.61—2
S. O.	6.43—2
O. N.	6.34—1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.

Grey Shirtings 39"by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. ..	7.6
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9½—½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.1—¼
White Shirtings 32·33 by 42 yards Liepman No. 1500	12.9
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif	11.½plus1-8
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅛ „ 1-8
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-8
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	6 1-4plus ¼
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months	Jan.-Feb
Water Twist American 30's.. ..	10½ plus⅛
„ „ „ 40's	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	11½plus ⅛
„ „ „ 50's	12⅜ „ ⅛
„ „ „ 60's	14⅜
„ „ Egyptian 40s	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Firm moderate enquiry rather more doing at firm prices.	
Tone "Cloths".	11½
Weft American 54's	17¾
„ Egyptian 80's	Quiet
Tone "Yarns"	
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅜
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	10½ plus ⅛
„ 36's W.T.C.	10⅜
„ 36's B.	10½ plus ⅛
„ 42's	11⅜
„ American 60's	15½
„ Egyptian 60's	17—⅛
„ „ 80's	20¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull value unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Jan.-Feb. ; sellers quiet	34⅜
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	53
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Apr. May ; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	48¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk value quiet unchanged	47
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers quiet	43¼plus ¼
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull done easier	6.7.3—3d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64⅝plus ⅛
Copper Braziers unchanged	80
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nearest value	10s—6d
Arrivals :—Sem iramis.	

SUGAR

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May June ; steady very little doing unchanged	12.10½
LINSEED Calcutta	47—6
Months	..Jan Feb
Name of Ports	.. London
Whether Buyers or Selling ..	..Buyerds
Tone	.. Firm
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March ; quite neglected	12.11½plus 1s 3d(?)
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan.	9.2½plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May unchanged	9.6
Steady very little doing.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March July inactive unchanged	13.5½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value	11.6—1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value dull	11.4½—1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value market remains idle unchanged	12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; sellers quieter unchanged	3·0½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

EXCHANGE.—Our Exchange Market is firm to-day at the following rates:—Telegraphic transfers 1s. 4 1/16d., on demand 1s. 4⅛d.; document attached bills 1s. 4 5/16d. for six months. Bills are scarce and the Market is firming up as the result of the Bombay influence.

SHARES.—There is a pronounced "bear" element at work in the Local Share Market, the rates being systematically depressed.

GOVT. PAPER.—Government Paper opened for cash at Rs. 95-5 and closed at Rs. 95 6.

JUTE.—In the Jute Market Rs. 80-8 and Rs. 91 per bale are reported done to a very limited extent and even at the close when buyers came in at Rs. 82-8, sellers declined to do business. Stronger advices from Home is the cause to which this disinclination is attributed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 22.

91. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

92. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.
"A" Coy. on Friday the 23rd instant.
"C" Coy. on Saturday the 24th instant.
"F" Coy. on Sunday the 25th instant.

93. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.
Conveyance.—On Saturday the 31st January-Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.
Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 7th February).
From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 5-32 p.m.
Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.
Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.
Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 29th instant.
Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.
Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel The Hon'ble A. Hill Trever Commanding.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

27.—Proficiency Class. It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in Head Quarters Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Thursday 22nd January 1914 at 7-0 p.m.; Also all N. C. O's. desirous of Competing in the Annual Skill-at-Arms Competition should attend these lectures.

28.—Parade. Saturday 24th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cylists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Caps.

29.—Defence Light Manning. The E. E. Company will Parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) A. C. D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY Jan. 21.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steady and unchanged, but there is little doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

		s.	d.	d.
BANKS SELLING—				
T. T. ready	..	1-4	1-16	to 3-32
D. D. mail ...	...	1-4	3-32	
T. T. forward, Feb.		1-4	1-16	
BANKS BUYING—				
Private D. D. ready	...	1-4	5·32	
Credits 3 m-s ready	...	1-4	5-16	
„ „ forward,	May	1-4	1-4	
„ 6 m-s ready	...	1-4	7-16	
Francs 3 m-s ready	...		171¾	
Marks „ „	...		139½	
60 dys Hongkong	...		139½	
„ „ Shanghai	...		187⅛	
„ „ Japan	...	...	148	

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 lower both for ready and for delivery, the rates now being 26½ and 26 5/16 respectively. The Local Market is quiet and there is little change to report in prices for the Settlement. Other rates are as under:—

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	4	0
1st Settlement ..	76	6	0
2nd Settlement.....	75	15	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 19th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	53	59,060
B. B. & C. I. Railway	55	65,571

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day in the vicinity of Rs. 95/4 throughout the day for 30th January delivery. The rate for the subsequent Settlement kept up by about an anna. A moderate amount of business was reported during the day.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101/14 in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but at the close presented a weak tendency and the prices dropped by a few points.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,855 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1480.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,140.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 752/8 in the morning but closed at Rs. 740 Currimbhai declined to Rs. 227/8, Cresent to Rs. 111/4 and New Great Eastern to Rs. 212/8. Davids declined to Rs. 466/4 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 435.

China stood steady at Rs. 642/8.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,585.

Bombay-Burma trading Shares opened at Rs. 915 c. d., improved to Rs. 940 but closed at Rs. 930 c. d., at which rate a lot of shares were placed.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 220.

The Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 76/8 and Deferred to Rs. 131.

Port Canning changed hand at Rs. 830.

Central Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 18.

COTTON.

The American Markets continue to advance quietly but steadily, the rise reported in the messages to hand this morning being 2 to 5 points. There is nothing of importance in the private cables received to-day.

The Local Market opened quiet but steady and unchanged, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 304 to 305. There was, however, little enquiry for any description during the early part of the day and prices gave way about Rs. 2 all round. There have been more sellers than buyers and business has been by no means brisk. At the close the tone of the Market is good, and good Broach is quoted Rs. 302. There are sellers of fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 260, and of fully good Bengal January at Rs. 217.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady	
Estimated Sales	10,000	
Total Imports	2,000	
Months,	To-day's price.	
J. F.	6.87 plus.	1
F. M.	6.88 „	1
M. A.	6.90 „	1
A. M.	6.88 „	1
M. J.	6.87 „	1
J. J.	6.82 „	1
J. A.	6.78 „	2
A. S.	6.63 „	2
S. O	6.45 „	2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	13	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	0	R. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	3	0	„

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	1	6	R T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	8	0	
Mughi 54	0	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 45	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet..

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	8	2	0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 10	4	0	B. T.

Castorseed :—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	26,207 Bales
Wheat	11,188 Cwts.
Linseed	4,736 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	426 „
Gingelyseed.....	15,977 „
Poppyseed.....	nil. „
Groundnuts.....	18,286 „
Castorseed	9,173 „
Rice	14,288 „
Myrabollams	6,378 „
Cottonseed	33,456 „
Mowraseed	21 „
Gram	14 „
Jowar.....	2,549 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	nil. „

THE CENSUS AND THE JAIN POPULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is found from the recent Census Report of India, that the population of Hindus have increased by 5 per cent., Mussalmans by 7 per cent., Christians by nearly 33 per cent., Parsees over 6 per cent., animists nearly 20 per cent., Sikhs over 37 per cent., Budhists 13 per cent., and the Jains, on the other hand have continue to decrease. Between 1891 and 1901 they lost 5.8 per cent. and at the present census they show a further decrease of 6.4 per cent. It has also been given out that the decrease of the Jain population is partially attributable to a tendency in some parts of the country for them to return themselves as Hindus, but the Officer in charge of the Census Operations thinks that a good deal of the decrease is due to plague and observes that the Jains are to an exceptional degree a town-dwelling community and many of the places in which they are numerous, have been repeatedly stricken by the disease.

It is a question, how far that statement is true as regards the whole of India but as regards Bombay there is no doubt in the statement that most of the Jains, live in the most thickly populated parts of the City and as the Jains are considered to be one of the wealthiest communities in the world, it should not be out of place, if they now try to take measures to remedy the inconvenience of living in the most unhealthy slums of Bombay. Nowadays, Jains take an active part in educating their children as it is found from the Census report of Bombay that it has increased by nearly 100 per cent. in the last ten years.. May I not request those Jain philanthropists, who take so much interest in education, to go round and see the dwellings of these children. It is earnestly hoped that a constituted body like the Jain Conference or Jain Association of India will take up the matter and remedy the evil suffered by their fellow-brethren by building chawls for the poor and middle class Jains on the lines followed by the Parsis in Bombay.

Yours etc.,
NAROTAM B. SHAH.

Bombay, 21st January 1914.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1595
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	64
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,700
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,400
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of ndia Rs. 25	..	6	18
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	230
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
/12 A		16%	£60
\12 B	..	7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	810
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	645
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	487½
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	250
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,852½
China	Mar-Sep.	50	630
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,425
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	600
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	111¼
Currimbhoy	do.	10	227½
David	May.-Nov.	20	47½
Edward Sasson	..	8	195
Emperor Edward . ..	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	437½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	320
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	525
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	100
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	146¼
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	90
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	90¼
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1.867½
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	742¼
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1120
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,145
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,970
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,740
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl-Oct.	7	222½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,012½
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,160
Sun	Oct.	..	103¾
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,477½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,210
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	395
P.		Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	425
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4.80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6⅝	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¼	130
Jumna Gunting and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	200
New East India ..	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	815
New Berar	Oct.	35	330
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	615
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	139

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	142
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4	120 CD
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80..		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4	110
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.		140
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580
Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	140

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua	..	..	4
Backbay Bath ..			
Badham Pile ..		2	92
Badoda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	925
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	175 220
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..		5	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.)	Mar.-Sep.	6%	225
Bombay S.N. Co., P)	Sep.-Oct.	20%	270
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April	30Hyr	25
Jity of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	..
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50. ..			110
Indian Mercantile In ..	Dec.	..	530
Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..		30	
		1½	
Indian Cotton Oil Company, { Old 100 / New Issue 75	June	7%	105
	..	..	80
		7%	200
P.....100..	Oct.-July	..	..
John Roberts & Co. ..	July	10%	182
Joet Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	July.	..	100
Marcks & Co., ...	..	10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil	70
Marsland Price Co., P. ..	..	7%	63
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	20	497-8
Phillips & Co., ...	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	830
Shivrajpur Synd, etc., ..			22
Sirdar Carbic G's Co.. ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil	80
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. Jan. D. & P. July.	..	761
Hydro Electric ..	..	..	135
O. 800 ..	..	..	160
Tacke. & Co., 800 ..	..	4%	1026
Telephone Co., ..	May.	7%	910
Treacher & Co. ..	July.	Rs. 15	210

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

PAN DAN or BETEL BOXES.

Size 6 X 4½ 4½
Electro-plate on hard metal
Rs. 60

Size 7¼ 5¼ 4½
Electro-plate on hard metal
Rs. 65.

Size 7½ X 4½ X 5
Of this design we have sold all boxes received. fresh stock is coming. Rs. 75.

Size 7½ X 5½ X 3½
Electro-plate on hard metal Rs. 75.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principal ingredients used with the betel undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamons, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At State functions, marriage ceremonies, &c., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis down to the plebian throng, real leaf-gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose, will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift. Ample space is provided for the engraving of any inscription.

Size 5⅞ X 3⅞ X 2½.
Best electro-plate on Nickel Silver ... .. 75.
Sterling Silver... „ 280.

Size 6¾ X 5½ X 2⅝.
Best electro-plate on Nickel Silver with lock and key. Rs. 75.
Silver... ... ... „ 310.

Size 7½ X 4½ X 5.
Best electro-plate on Nickel Silver... ... Rs. 115.
Sterling Silver. „ 450.

Size 7⅛ X 4⅞ 4.
Best electro-plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 125.
Sertling Silver „ 560.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRICKET AT DELHI.

DELHI GYMKHANA V ALIGARH.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The criket match between the Delhi Gymkhana and Aligarh College was resumed at 12-20 to-day. Up to 5-30 last evening the College team had seven wickets down for 79 runs.

When the game was resumed Salammuddin, who was not out 34, and Mahmood who was not out 7, went in to meet the attack of Moore Gwyn and Tod. The start was not very promising though both the batsmen played with confidence. The game progressed merrily for some time when Salammuddin was nicely held when he had made 44 by Campbell. Masud joined Mahmood, when it became evident that he was going to score and his free style of play was most interesting to watch. By 12-50 the score was equalised with their opponents, when Beaty took the ball from Tod, Shakespear bowling from the other end. At 1-15, when Masud had made 26 he was caught by Campbell, and Jalil the last man relieved him. He was, however, dismissed after scoring five when Beaty bowled him.

When the first innings closed the teams returned after lunch the College were leading by 26 runs, their total being 146. Salammuddin contributed 10 to his 34 of yesterday, Mahmood 24, Masud 26, and Jalil 5.

The Gymkhana opened their second innings with a deficiency of 26 runs to make up and sent Thesiger and Gwyn to face the bowling of Salammuddin and Wazeer. It was apparent from the beginning the home team were determined to play up this time for runs came in pretty quickly, but when the score reached 20 Gwyn lost his wicket and retired with nine in his favour Campbell joined his captain and carried his bat magnificently. Thesiger was l.-b.-w. at 33 when the board showed 51. Benson next went in and was caught in the long field by Mashuddin. Tod joined Campbell and began to score pretty fast, Campbell was bowled for 44 and the score registered 117. Shakespear joined Tod and added only 3 when he was held up in the slips by Zain. Hadow joined Tod and began to hit out. Changes were made in the bowling but to no effect and the pair did good scoring. Salammuddin took the ball and stumped Hadow when he had made 18. Onslow partnered Tod and when he had knocked up 10 was bowled by Salammuddin. It was fairly dark when Thesiger called time with the score at 176. The feature of the Gymkhana innings was Tod's useful contribution of 40, not out His batting was most attractive and he did not give the semblance of a chance and drove with characteristic power invariably getting the ball away to the off.

Amongst the spectators to-day were the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, Lady Hewett, Sir Henry and Lady Mcmahon, Lady Cleveland Mr. and Mrs. Hailey. The Viceroy before he left shook hands with Prince Hameedullah and his players from Aligarh.

The Gymkhana score was Thesiger l.-b.-w. 33, Gwyn b Wazor 9; Campbell 6 Wazor 44; Benson c Machhuddin b Wazor 6; Tod not out 40; Shakespear c Lain b Jailil 3; Hadow Salamuddin 18; Onslow b Salamuddin 10; Extras 12. To bat Kennedy Young and Beaty.

HOCKEY.

LUSITANIANS (4), BOMBAY GYM. (3).

It was originally intended that the Bombay Gymkhana should meet the Grant Medicals, yesterday evening, on the former's ground, but the latter disappointing it was fortunately that a team could be found to play the former. These were composed of members of the Lusitanians and Instituto Indo Lusitana, and proved to be quite a formidable eleven. The Gymkhana were by no means as strongly represented as they might have been, but the game was a very even one and though they were beaten, it was either side's game all through.

For the Gymkhana, Lees and Rigby put up a good defence at back with Quinn at centre-half. In the forward line Webster of the Swiftsure, is a very smart centre and was responsible for most of the goals, Bivar also showing up well, but the right wing, who shews good pace, was not fed enough in the second half.

The Lusitanians played a very nice game with good stick work and clever stick play. D'Souza at centre-half and Carvallho at inside-right shewed up continually, whereas Paes, who last year played centre-half, was responsible for very good work at back.

The refereeing was as usual far too lenient, the one on the visiting side being poor in this respect as well as the off-side rule.

The Gymkhana were first to score, Bivar giving in to Webster, who made no mistake. Soon after Lees handling a penalty corner was awarded, and with the opposition looking on instead of rushing out the Lusitanians equalised. They then took the lead through Sequira putting in a run and giving to Pinto, who appeared to be off-side, but netted without being pulled up. Just on half time the Gymkhana right wing put across a good centre, which Webster took cleverly on the run and again put the score level. They ought to have led at the interval, but failed to take advantage of a penalty corner.

On resuming, the Lusitanians got going, and Pinto giving in to Sequira the latter smartly shot in and put his side ahead, Almost immediately, the Gymkhana came up strong, and after some passes across the goal Webster got on and made no mistake. The deciding goal came after a mistake on the part of the Gymkhana goal-keeper, who attempted to kick away but failed to clear. The ball rolling in cost his side the game by a narrow margin.

It was, as remarked, a very close thing all the way, and either team would have been considered unlucky to lose. The result was as follows:—

LUSITANIANS	4 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	3 goals.

THE AMERICAN YACHT NIAGARA.

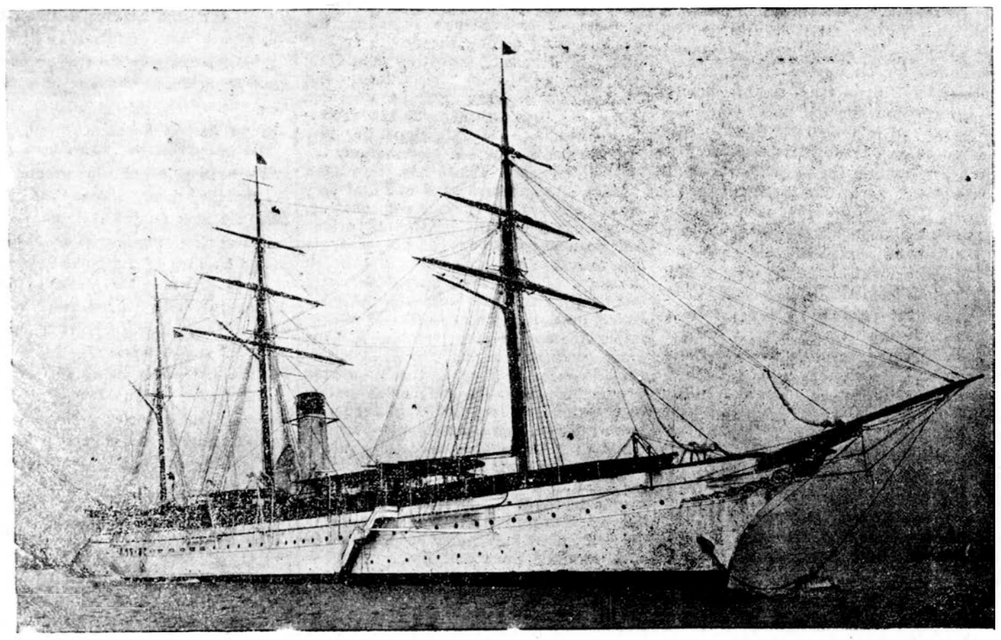

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

She belongs to Mr. J. Leiter, brother-in-law of Lord Curzon, who is on a pleasure tour round the world. She arrived in Bombay Harbour on Monday.

BOMBAY RACES 1914.

FIRST DAY.

(To be run on Wednesday, February 11).

The following are the second entries which closed on Tuesday Jan. 20:—

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

(1st entries 26).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Braganza (aged).

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 27).

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry 13-3.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 21).

Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.

Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Baltic, 13-2½.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-2.

Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½.

Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag, 13-2½.

Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's b a h Night Hawk, 13-3½.

Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy, 13-2½.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 13-3½.

Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-1½.

Mr. Mujeed Abdool Rehman's g a h Pepul, 13-3.

Mr. Esmail Jurgis's g a h Back Bay, 13-2½.

Mr. Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava, 14-0.

SECOND DAY.

(To be run on Saturday, 14th February.)

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—About 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st entries 17).

Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged).

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st entries 18).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Braganza (aged).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-mulook (6 years).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Bhatty Chief (4 years).

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years).

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

(1st entries 23).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Thabashir (4 years).

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer (5 years).

Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar, 13-3½ (4 years).

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 23).

Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.

Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Baltic, 13-2½.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-2.

Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½.

Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag, 13-2½.

Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's b a h Night Hawk, 13-3½.

Mr. Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy, 13-2½.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 13-3½.

Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-1½.

Mr. Mujeed Abdool Rehman's g a h Pepul, 13-3.

Mr. Esmail Jurgis's g a h Ambassador, 13-3½.

Mr. Esmail Jurgis's g a h Back Bay, 13-2½.

Mr. Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava, 14-0.

THIRD DAY.

(To be run on Wednesday, 18th February).

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 17).

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

(1st entries 18)

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b aus g Master Delaval (aged).

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Flying Fish (5 years).

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch f h St. Alban (4 years).

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st entries 27).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-mulook (6 years).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Braganza (aged).

Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged).

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 28).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass s ch a h Thabashir (4 years).

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

(1st entries 25).

Mr. Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal, 13-2.

Mr. Rasheed Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 34).

Mr. Nasser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 13-3½.

Mr. E. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-1½.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.

FOURTH DAY.

(To be run on Saturday, 21st February).

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st entries 19).

Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged).

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch f h St. Alban (4 years).

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st entries 28).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-mulook (6 years).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass s g a h Bhatty Chief (4 years).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Braganza (aged).

Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged).

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

(1st entries 21).

Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14-0 (4 years).

Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½ (5 years).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h George V (5 years).

Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½ (3 years).

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's g a h Timoor, 13-3½ (4 years).

Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Burjes (aged).

Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy, 13-2½ (4 years).

Mr. Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Louvre (3 years).

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 13-3½ (5 years).

Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter (3 years).

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid, 14-0 (3 years).

Mr. Esmail Jurgis's b a h Adonis (4 years).

Mr. Hoosein Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (6 years).

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel (6 years).

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st entries 27).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass s ch a h Thabashir (4 years).

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry, 13-3 (5 years).

Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½ (6 years).

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st entries 24).

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.

(Final entries will close on Tuesday, 27th January, 1914).

SCHOOL GIRL RUN OVER BY A CART.

Sherbanu, a Khoja girl, aged seven years, was returning from school along with another girl, and when passing through Nishanpada Road was run over by a bullock cart. It appears, a loaded cart came up from behind when the driver shouted out to the girls. The latter got confused and ran across the road in doing which, Sherbanu was knocked down by one of the bullocks, a wheel of the cart passing over her stomach. She died immediately.

BOMBAY HUNT.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO MR. MORGAN.

A small field of thirty-five, met the Master at the Cross Roads yesterday. H. E. Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon were out, with quite a large party from Government House in attendance.

The Master moved off early to draw the covers near the Cross Roads, where the park were not long in putting up a jack, which made for the White House, past Parla, and then changing his direction shaped his course for Chackla Hill. Reaching this he rar the whole length and descended onto the Bomanwadi Valley and made with all speed to Pereira Hill, whcih he breasted about the middle, and coming down the far side it seemed certain he would make across the Andheri Road and into the Marole Valley, but he was headed back, and the Hill was recrossed and down onto the flats by Erla. Here the quarry pursued a rather devious course, and at each bend of the line the pack threw up. They hunted him to the base of Chackla Hill, when he broke away again to the Andheri Road, but being faced by the were Veered round, and made for Sahar Villiage. He gave the pack some trouble to follow him through the still thick grass between Sahar and the nullah bed.

At this point of the chase an accident happened to Morgan. While cantering over the Melon Ground thickly covered with grass his horse stepped into a bole, and throwing him heavily, turned a complete summersault over him. He appeared badly hurt and could not rise. The Master stayed behind with him and had him carried home on a charpoy.

Mr. Ash took charge of the pack, which by now had followed the line across the nullah, and were making for the backwater. The crossing they took was deep enough to make them swim, and reaching the far side they sped on parallel with the road which they eventually crossed near the junction of the Vihar and Andheri Roads.

They made for the Powai Hills, leading u over a stiff wall on the way, until they entered the Powai Valley. A short run up this and a sudden left turn took the pack up Chindoli Hill. The jack turned when he got half way up and carried round the hill, and again over the top. The last we saw was one of the whips up the hill on foot, but whether the pack had killed or not it was impossible to see.

In getting back it was reported that Morgan had had a lucky escape, some small bone in his back was fractured and it will just be a matter of time until he can get about again. It is most fortunate that nothing worse happened to him.

Thursday's meet will be at the Kennels.

GARRISON HUNT TOURNAMENT.

DRAW.

1ST. ROUND.

(1) 19th R. G. A. v. 85th R. G. A.
(2) "D" Co., Sherwood Foresters v. 17th R. G. A.
(3) "D" Co., B. V. R. v. "A" Co., Sherwood Foresters.

REST DREW BYES.

SECOND ROUND.

"A" 52nd R. G. v. "G" Co., Sherwood Foresters.
(B) Winners of (1) v. Winners of (2).
(C) Winners of (3) v. Brigade Staff.
(D) "E" Co., B. V. R. v. "F" Co., B. V. R.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of (A) v. Winners of (B).
(F) Winners of (C) v. Winners of (D).

FINALD.

Winners of (X) v. Winners of (Y)

To-night several delegates leave by special train on an inspection visit to Haridwar.

The Engineering delegates assembled at 12 o'clock under the presidency of the Honourable Major Robertson, I. M. S. for a lantern display of type designs in use or proposed for use in the various provinces. Various plans of types of markets were thrown on the screen.

S. Y. NIAGARA.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED VESSEL.

FIRST CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.

It is a rare event in the arrivals of Bombay yachting that two world-famed Schooner Yachts should be anchord off the Apollo Bunder within about a cable's length of one another, one flying the White Ensign as a mark that she has the honour of belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron of the British Isles, and the other denoting by the flag at her stern that she is attached to the fleet of another great international Yacht Club,—that of New York. By the time that Mr. Howard Gould's beautiful steam yacht, the Niagara came into harbour on Monday evening, the Bombay public who visit the Apollo Bunder had become used to the more business like hull of the Sunbeam, which is twenty-five years older than the American craft. The Niagara is painted white and yesterday evening she looked a model of what a luxurious modern Yacht should be. She is schooner-built, three-masted, with foremost and mainmast rigged, but her white smoke-stack,—to be up-to-date,—with its black band suggests most prominently that steam is the major force in her propulsion, while if one may say so, without being convicted of insular prejudice, there is a businesslike rake about the Sunbeam's masts which seems to denote a preference for the old nautical art and the funnel of Lord Brassey's Yacht is never in prominence.

Much has already been said about the Niagara's dimensions which one will only briefly mention. Built in 1899, at Wilmington, Delaware, she is 1,443 tons in burthen. Her deck and internal fittings are exquisitely luxurious. She has a commodious promenade deck of 272 feet long from steam to stern, and measures 36 feet in the beam. The music room and dining room are graced with elegant carvings, the former in mahogany and the latter in light oak. The music room contains the famous Dutch painting, which is executed on tapestry, valued at 10,000 dollars, and to steal which several attempts have been made. The cabins are cabins-de-luxe and each has a bathroom, they are in the fore part of the ship and are also luxuriously fitted.

NIAGARA'S FIRST TRIP ROUND WORLD.

This is the first time that the Niagara has made an all round the world trip and to do so she has been chartered by Mr. Joseph Leiter, of Washington, Lady Curzon's brother. Mr. Joseph Leiter's party is composed of Mrs. Joseph Leiter and their two sons, Joseph and Thomas, lively and sturdy children of four and two years old respectively. Mr. and Mrs. John Geary and their ten year old daughter are also on board and the complement of the party is made up of a governess, two nurses and three maids. The crew is made up of the Commander, Captain August Gabrielsen, two officers, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Rheele, Mr. Tingle, second engineer, and Mr. A. Cruttenden, Wireless Operator, in addition to these 65 men of all nationalities help to keep the Niagara a model of sea-faring neatness and comfort. Since leaving Newport, News, U. S. A., the Niagara has visited Hamilton, Bermuda; St. Michales in the Azores; Southampton; Marseilles, Ville de France, Malta, Rhodes, Smyrna, Constantinople, Massina, Naples, Regio, Port Said, and Aden, whence she came direct to Bombay. Her previous cruises have been in American and European waters, when she has, of course, visited Cuba, Havana, Florida and other of the Islands and ports in the Carribean Sea; she has cruised more than once in the Mediterranean and in the Baltic, making more than once the voyage round the coast of Norway as far as Nordcap.

MR. LEITER'S PRIVATE FLAG.

The Niagara has a motor boat lying at her yard-arm, and all day yesterday it was flying between the Yacht and the Apollo Bunder. Being capable of a speed of 17 knots an hour, the motor boat, which also flies the New York Yacht Club ensign,—a peculiar flag in which the small blue space for the usual Stars of the National Flag, is occupied by the Club's emblem,—makes short work of the distance and yesterday, as our representative was going abroad the *toniwallahs* ceased momentarily to row and gazed in admiration at the kangaroo like bounds with which the motor-launch cut the spray high above her nose. Her wash set them thinking about their work once more, and the trip to the Niagara was lent additional interest by the fact that, taking advantage of the evening breeze, several of the Bombay yachts were scudding on all sides of the new arrival, the whole effect being invigoratingly delightful. Nearing the Niagara a blue flag at the yard-arm showed that Mr. Joseph Leiter was not on board. This is a useful way of putting out one's not-at-home box and to denote his absence at night, Mr. Leiter has a blue light hoisted at the yard-arm. In addition to the New York Yacht Club, pennant on the mainmast, Mr. Leiter's private flag a curious emblem, of an orange colour surmounted by an upright ladder in green, always flies during the day time from the truck of the mainmast.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED VESSEL.

On mounting the accommodation ladder on the starboard side, for there are two, the first thing that strikes the eye on this beautifully appointed vessel is the tremendous sweep of deck, and the lack of obstacles to impede one which usually monopolise space on all, but liners. The first glance when on board the Niagara gives one the impression that one is abroad a first class liner. A glance towards the bows shows a series of comfortable camp beds indicative of the fact that, in spite of the cold weather some persons on board prefer to sleep under the stars to the comparative closeness of a cabin. The Commander, Captain August Gabrielsen, when our representative had explained his business, said that Mr. Leiter was not abroad and it was not known exactly when he would return, but in the meanwhile an inspection of the boat would not be amiss. In the aft part of the vesse a dining table for twelve persons was being prepared for an *al fresco* meal and yellow chrysanthemums, blended artistically with the silver plate in the light of an electric chandelier. Near the table a large cabinet gramaphone stood to supply the music of the evening. The crew, whose facial expression ranged from the quick intelligence of the American to the phegmatic good humour of the Norseman, were all the time busy with the brass work, and owing to the fresh breeze from the shore many were engaged in fitting up a wind screen on the port-side. A blue lined awning ran the whole length of the deck, and the Niagara looked undoubtedly one of the most spotlessly clean vessels on whose deck the writer has ever set foot.

THE "WIRELESS" ROOM.

One of the most interesting persons on board the Niagara is Mr. A. Crultenden the wireless operator. His cabin, which is also, of necessity his operating room, for a wireless operator must always be at his post, is situated on the bridge deck abaft the funnel. Here one may see instruments of strange shape which bring one's thoughts to the days when alchemists sought the elixir and Philosopher's Stone, surrounded by strange devices. In an interesting conversation, Mr. Crultenden, explained to our representative briefly the system by which messages are transmitted and received on boardship. He laughingly suggested that such technical adjectives as non-synchronous need not be used. Briefly stated the process is this; by means of a switchboard the ship's dynamo below decks is made to transmit a current of 110 volts by direct current. This is converted by a motor generator to an altemating current of 500 volts, and, by means of a transformer which contains 30 miles of wire, this curren is once again converted or "stepped up" to no less a voltage than 20,000 to 25 000. A instrument called a condenser, which explains itself by name, is charged up to a certain potential, and a rotary spark gap gives an idea of the power of the increased current, its vivid blue flashes accompanied by loud crackling demontrating of the power of electricity. By this means messages are transmitted by the usual key-board on the morse system. During the daytime a range of 250 to 300 miles is used but at night, according to Mr. Crultenden, the Niagara's apparatus will cover a radius of as much as 1,200 miles. On the Friday before reaching Bombay he took a message while 850 miles from this port which was being sent to another ship. On the Niagara one of Marconi's earlier receivers, the magnetic receiver, is used, and it is acknowledged to be the most reliable over short distances, although more elaborate instruments have been since evolved. It is on the principle of a wire revolving between two magnets and transmits the message to the double capped telephone receiver which fits on to the operators head. Mr. Crultenden was able to allow our representative to hear through the telephonic head cap, the metallic dots and dashes registered by the Bombay station calling up some boat at sea. Another interesting point is the "tuning" of the apparatus by which the wave-length is regulated. By wireless international law, wave lengths must be of 600 metres unless a 300 metre wave in agreed to. By a special transmitting helix the wave length can be varied. Since his engagement on the Niagara Mr. Crultenden has never had any calls of "S. O. S.," but he was or board the American Liner "St. Paul" when she collided with the British Cruiser H. M. S. Gladiator five years ago, in the days of "C. Q. D." Mr. Crultenden is a Basingstoke man, but, for an Englishman, has a rich American accent.

The Niagara carries two small quick-firing Norderfelt guns aft, but they are, needless to say, only used for saluting purposes. Mr. Leiter and party will leave for a fortnight's tour in India on Friday night next and the Niagara will await his return to Bombay.

IMPORTANCE OF THE GOVERNESS

The "Daily Mail" has worked out some interesting statistics of the value of female labour. They show that the average annual wage offered to cooks is £31-10s., to ladies' maids £27, to parlourmaids £23-11s., to nurses £20-9s., to general servants £19-15s., to kitchenmaids £19 14s., and to governesses £19-10s. The true state of the public mind in this country upon the importance of education could scarcely be expressed with greater irony. The young woman who is charged with the cleaning of pots and pans has greater store set upon her services than her sister who is entrusted with the mind and morals of the younger generation. Such figures should be a danger signal to those who may be drifting into the governess class from lack of any definite qualification for earning a livelihood. That any intelligent girl should seek the occupation as a matter of effort and free will is surely inconceivable.

A correspondent informs "The Upper Burma Gazette" that a herd of ild elephants recently made a raid on the plantations round Kyiwun village, and destroyed the greater part of them. The plantation of one Maung Po Thet was entirely destroyed and levelled to the ground; about 3,000 plantian trees including 600 bearing fruits, were eaten by the elephants. Maung Kya's plantation was also raided; 800 young plants were eaten and the rest of the crops, beans and sessamum, was for the most part trampled down and destroyed. It is said the herd numbered from 20 to 25, and some of the footprints measured 18 inches in width. Their footprints could be seen along the cart road and pony road half way up to Tonbo village from Kyiwun. A claim has been lodged at the Myook's Court, Patheingyi, by Maung Hpo Thet for compensation.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, at Daybreak.

By-election of a Municipal Councillor of the Byculla Ward, Sankli Tank.

Central Bank of India, Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, 4-45.

Meeting of the Christian Women Workers Union Government House, 5.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pundua will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road. Mission Study talk on "Educational Work" by Rev. J R. Cuthbert, M.A. 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 23.

The Indian Cotton and the New Berar Companies Ordinary General Meetings, 7 and 9 Churchgate Street, 3-30 and 4 respectively.

St. John's Ambulance Meeting, Government House, 4-30.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Bombay Races Sixth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race-course.

Reception Government House, Malabar Point, 9-45.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45, Lecture by Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Villa de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Monday, January 26.

Presidency Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 9 Marine Street, 2-30.
Y. W. C. A. Annual Business Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTSON.—Jan. 4th, at Waltair, the wife of F. W. R. Robertson, I.C.S., of a son,

RUST.—Jan. 5th, at Bishops Stortford, Herts, the wife of P. J. Rust, I.C.S., of a son.

MEHTA.—On 20th January at "Sea Dreams," Warden Road, Bombay, the wife of Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, of a son.

DEATH.

BROWN.—Jan. 14th, at Tellicherry, Jessie Clara the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. George Brown, of Anjarakandy and Tellicherry.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Jan. 22.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

Among the mass of reports, more or less useful, which are annually issued by the Government of Bombay, that of the Department of Agriculture occupies a class almost by itself. For this Department shares with that under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the position of being the only definite missionary organisation maintained by Government. The object of the Agricultural Department is, in fact, simply to find out what the agricultural population needs, whether consciously or unconsciously, and to endeavour to supply it. Sometimes it involves the application of methods well-known in one place to another portion of the country; sometimes it involves very high scientific research to answer the questions raised by the cultivators' difficulties; sometimes it involves investigations abroad; but in every case its purpose is only served when it has actually brought into the practice of the cultivators improved and more profitable arrangements and methods. That this is its purpose is not always realised by the Agricultural Department itself, but the missionary purpose is certainly in Bombay more than in almost any other part of India, dominating more and more the outlook of the organisation which has been established for the purpose. And in Bombay there has been obtained and trained up, partly by the Agricultural College at Poona, partly by experience in the field, a group of men inspired by this ideal, and capable of carrying it into effect. And this is the reason why the Report now before us is on the whole a record of success. It involves the expenditure of an enormous amount of money,—nearly seven lakhs of rupees,—and sometimes one is tempted to inquire whether full value is being obtained; but on the whole, we are satisfied that a good deal is being done, that the Department has got a true conception of its work, is endeavouring to do it, and is doing it with a good deal of success.

The centre of the work is undoubtedly the Agricultural College at Poona. It is this which has struck the note of the Agricultural Department as a missionary organisation in recent years. And it has its reward. Its men are in demand. The demands are, in fact, greater than the supply,—and agricultural graduates are called for on every hand. This College looks upon itself as the bureau of information for the public on the subject,—and is visited by thousands of cultivators and landowners each year to glean information useful in their various fields. And, as we are informed in the Report, it maintains what is practically a public technical library on agriculture and allied subjects which is open to any who come with proper credentials. Inspiration from the College has given rise to the growth of agricultural schools, in the vernaculars, one of which, as an experiment, was founded near Poona three years ago. Its success has led to offers of funds to establish others on almost every side, and the Sassoon David fund has, as one of its very important objects, the maintenance of such education. During the past year, we see that large grants of land, and of money were offered for further schools from the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Kalyan, Dharwar and Alibag. This shows public satisfaction, at any rate, with what has been done,—the first test of success. The more direct work of the staff of the Agricultural Department in meeting the needs of the cultivators has progressed on every side. As was recently remarked at the Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore, there has been a change of policy in the direction of work in recent years. Formerly, most attention was given to new and fancy crops. We heard much of the possibilities of aloe fibre, of rubber, of tea or coffee,—often in tracts very unsuitable to any of them, while on the other hand, the staple crops were neglected. Now the tendency is otherwise. Cotton, fruit, rice, sugarcane and so on absorb the chief attention, and with a great amount of success. More work has been done on cotton than perhaps on any other crop. The so-called N. R. Roseum cotton which has been developed in Khandesh has been a great success, and the demand for seed is greater than can be supplied. It gives a bigger yield per acre, and a higher ginning percentage than that formerly grown. The improved cottons produced near Surat are not as successful, but their seed is nevertheless in demand. An attempt was made to introduce Cambodia cotton in certain parts of the Southern Maratha country, but apparently it was not a success, but the cotton seems to have a field in Northern Gujarat. In Sind, American cotton seems a probable success and is being taken up by the people on a large scale. Some of the deterioration almost always noticed in cotton grown in India has been shown to be due to the use of inferior seed, and a process of getting rid of this has been devised by one of the officers of the Agricultural Department.

We have spoken of this work on cotton, because it indicates the class of work which the Agricultural Department is trying to do. Its attention has only been more recently turned to other crops, but in some cases with success. In the case of rice, for instance, the growing of seedlings from seed selected by the Japanese method, of immersing the sample in a solution of salt and rejecting all that floats, has proved a great success and considerably increased the yield. Transplanting fewer seedlings than is usual has given equally good results, and will mean a great saving of seed. The question of fodder is a very important one,—and one increasingly important, and among other sides of it which have received attention has been the feeding of prickly pear to cattle. The difficulties surrounding the use of the material appear to have been surmounted, and a large number of cattle were kept alive by it during the Ahmednagar famine. There are many other directions of activity. The introduction of new implements, both imported and made locally, goes on apace. The development of the use of oil-engines and pumps for water-raising is rapid. The answering of inquiries itself is now a very large business, and the encouragement, stimulation, and inspection of local agricultural bodies is no light matter. In fact, the Report we are reviewing gives us the impression of active, hearty work, on lines which are leading to an annually increased amount of appreciation. We could criticise details: we shall criticise certain policies encouraged by the Agricultural Department. But, on the whole, we are satisfied that the Report before us represents the activity of a Department inspired with a wish to serve the needs of the people, and remarkably successful in doing so.

THE PASSING OF THE "TRUSTS."

It is to be hoped a saner view towards Trusts than now prevails in the United States will be the outcome of President Wilson's appeal to Congress to approach the subject in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation, although it is difficult to accept his statement, that "the antagonism of Business to Government was now over," without question. The trend of past political action resulting in Dr. Wilson's proposed legislation, outlined by Reuter to-day, combined with unquestionable evidences regarding the strong feeling among the people against nearly all forms of industrial combines, is a clear proof that "friendliness and co-operation" cannot quite be charmed into a vigorous existence at the President's bidding. Originating in fear and the instinct of self-preservation, the campaign against Trusts has developed quickly into almost a kind of blind fury against any and every huge combination, so much so that the great bulk of the American people to-day do not stop to discriminate between good and evil in the form of industrial enterprise, and every politician who seeks the popular favour finds it more expedient to attack, rather than serve, the purposes of the great business interests which, after all, have done much to make the Americans perhaps the most efficient of the industrial nations. The results of this very powerful agitation against the Trusts, although it has not yet succeeded in eliminating the evils of the system, are only too apparent, and it would be the simple truth to say that, if the Americans wish to preserve their great systems of production, they must be prepared to offer an intelligent and open co-operation with the Trusts instead of mere loud and unintelligent clamour. Indeed, one of the most serious features of industrial life in the United States is concerned with the persistent "hammering" of the great manufacturing and exporting combinations of capital. The Trusts have been anything but blameless in using their enormous power. In fact, there is no doubt that some of them have been almost ruthless in their methods of killing the smaller competitor, in perpetuating and creating poverty while creating wealth for themselves, and even, in frequent instances, have pursued unashamed a policy, not only against the public interests, but obviously illegal. But when pressure began to be brought upon them, they became resentful. The people, however, driven to desperation by the increasing cost of living, the futility of competition, the control of prices exercised through monopoly, high tariffs, and, mainly, the notorious corruption of legislatures and courts bribed by these huge capitalists, demanded their curtailment. Then commenced the interesting struggle between the two opposing forces,—the Government and the Trusts, in other words, Capital. Slowly but surely, as was to be expected, the huge structure built by monopoly and aggression is showing signs of weakness, an illustration of the superior vitality of democracy to plutocracy. But in this struggle of the two forces, President Wilson's counsel is worthy of the most careful regard, for to break monopoly and to prevent abuse of money power, backed by huge and widespread organisations, is one thing, and the complete wrecking of some of the most wonderful business organisations of the world is another.

DAY BY DAY.

University Convocation.

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees on the successful graduates will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, 17th February, at 5-45 p. m. His Excellency the Chancellor will preside.

British Submarines.

Though the exact cause of the disaster to submarine A-7 has yet to be found, it is to be hoped that Col. Morrison's indictment of the "A" class "as obsolete and practically death-traps" will have the effect of immediately rousing public attention, leading to enquiry and the necessary action.. It is well known that British submarines, except those under construction, have too low a degree of buoyancy. M. Maxime Laubeuf, the eminent French expert, has pointed out that, whereas French vessels of the Pluviose class have a buoyancy of 37 per cent. of the displacement when travelling on the surface, British submarines of the "B" and "C" classes have a buoyancy of only 12 or 13 per cent., which he considers altogether inadequate. The case is perhaps even worse with old British submarines of the "A" class. The very latest vessels, however, satisfy his standards, one in fact being of the very type he designed. Complete safety, of course, cannot be expected. The "A" class of submarines now in use were principally built and launched between the years 1904 and 1906.

Re-colouring Government Buildings.

One notices with a feeling of relief that two ancient Government Buildings in Bombay—the Government Dockyard and the Mint—are about to be outwardly rejuvenated by being treated to a coat each of that peculiarly ugly colour-wash only describable as a dingy dun. Up to the visit of the King in 1911-12 the Town Hall was in a state of outward mildew which has been retained by the above-mentioned places until the present. The buildings are old and historically interesting, and no doubt the idea of leaving them undecorated was to enhance their dignity of age. But the architecture of the East India Company not more than two centuries ago was not the architecture of buildings such as the Tower or York Minster which gain dignity by the ravages of time. The John Company's edifices were initially ugly and the only way to ameliorate their ugliness is to brighten them up. It is a pity, however, that for the dun colour-wash there could not be found some lighter substitute in the case of the Government Dockyard, as was done when the Town Hall was redecorated.

Changes At Bori Bunder.

The many changes which have been put into execution in and near the Bori Bunder are rapidly taking shape. The Tramway Company have relayed their lines on both routes as close together as possible so that, as the levelling of the ground sloping in a gradient from the centre of the space in all directions has been completed, the Bori Bunder presents an ample sweep of well-made road over which there is plenty of room for the traffic to move without danger from the vehicular traffic, except perhaps a certain type of privately owned carriages driven by fast trotting Arabs, which will always be a source of danger to pedestrians as long as their owners put their desire, speaking colloquially, "to cut a dash" before public safety. Cars are now running across the junction without delay or confusion and the points are already worked by the new electrical, interlocking signal. A start is being made upon the long refuge platform which will finish the work at this spot as regards the Tramway Company. Then, looking behind the Victoria Terminus, one notices that the New Railway Station Annexe has risen from the ground as far as the first story with remarkable rapidity, which shows that before we are aware another fine building will add to the surrounding architectural beauty. But one depressing feature is the space known as the Bhatia Baug—too small to be called a wilderness and too large for the designation rubbish heap. No start has been made to alleviate the chaotic appearance of this eyesore, and, why such should be the case it is difficult to surmise.

The Crawford Market.

"What a beautiful Central Market we possess," writes a facetious correspondent. "Affluent with thirty-six lakhs in our coffers, we surely have kept it in such a condition that the most fastidious of our memsahebs could step in and not regret that they left their phenyle can at home, to say nothing of the eau-de-cologne reticule forgotten in the gharry! Everything so spick and span, and the roof, oh! what an aviary of the rarest specimens for "Eha's" pen! With its marble whiteness its reflection enhances the value of the goods so excellently displayed below; and the court yard, how kempt and odorous! Here are exhibited specimens of the marvellous material we perfect our drains with."

The Case for National Service.

The current number of the "National Review" publishes a very able and comprehensive article on British military weakness by Colonel the Earl of Errol, K.T., who practically advocates a system of conscription or rather National Service in which every citizen should be willing and proud to serve. He puts forward in the prefatory sentence the following as the "kernel of National defence": "Without compulsion we cannot get the numbers. Without compulsion we cannot get adequate training,"—holding that numbers and training are the only standard by which to judge of the soundness of any system of defence. The writer strongly deprecates the sentimental ebullitions on the horrors of conscription by "free-born Britons," and their potentiality to muddle through in exigencies, and supports his contention by some very solid and irrefutable facts and figures. He holds up to ridicule Lord Haldane's specious arguments regarding the strength of the Territorial and Expeditionary forces and asks how a force already 60,000 short of its establishment and of which 100,000 have not qualified in musketry can be in a fit state to defend its coasts when the honour of the Empire is at stake or if, at such time of National engagement, India, Egypt and Canada all "cry aloud for troops."

Misleading Optimism.

The writer grows a little visionary in his ideas as he goes on arguing out his case, and apprehends a total overthrow of the British Empire in which its component parts will "drop off like ripe fruit into the hands of the spoilers." But none the less he reasons very cogently when he says that it is no use relying on our immunity from invasion, or beginning serious training until after the outbreak of war, as the enemy of the Empire is not likely to be accommodating enough to hold his hand, say, for six months while the raw British material is "welded into a fighting machine." A misleading official optimism, he urges, has so far kept the British public in total ignorance of the danger arising from our military weakness in defence, not to say in offence. Enough has been said and done for the furtherance of the cause of peace in Europe, but considerations of self-interest, and the stern realities of life should not be forgotten, however great a display the pioneers of higher peace and civilisation may make of international sacrifices or whatever their protestations may be with regard to unselfishness or disinterestedness. "The cause of peace," says the Earl of Errol, "is never secured by weakness and the most criminal weakness is its unpreparedness." The following table (the British Army includes the Empire police and Territorial forces) shows the development of the reliable strength of the different European Powers during the last hundred and thirteen years:—

Name of Power.	1800	1854	1913.
Britain ...	240,000	530,000	900,000
France ...	260,000	530,000	4,000,000
Germany ...	220,000	400,000	4,500,000
Austria ...	280,000	540,000	2,500,000
Russia ...	430,000	1,300,000	5,500,000

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for 1912-13, just issued which gives evidence of the important and varied nature of the work which came up before the Chamber for disposal during that year. This Chamber has been of great use in focussing Indian commercial opinion in this Presidency, and its relations with other commercial bodies and the Government have been most friendly and helpful. During the few years of its existence, by means of organisation, co-operation and mutual support it has already considerably raised the standing of its members and its own influence. The list of members comprised during the year under report 206 firms or individuals engaged in business, representing some of the most important commercial and industrial interests in this Presidency.

Bailiff and Government.

It may be remembered that recently a Calcutta telegram reported an alleged assault by a European bailiff of the Small Cause Court on a Hindu woman. The case came up in the Police Court, but was dismissed by one of the Presidency magistrates. The High Court was moved and the case sent back to the Police Court for retrial, which is now proceeding. In connection with this case, it is of much interest to note that, in reply to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary stated that "Government have been defraying the expenses of the defence of Mr. A. Meredith, one of the accused in the case mentioned in the question. The amount of expenses paid by Government up-to-date amounts to Rs. 14,079-12-0. Counsel's bill for fees due for opposing the application in the High Court has not yet been submitted. Government will also pay the expenses of the defence of Mr. Meredith at the retrial ordered by the High Court which is pending." It is to be hoped that this comparatively large expenditure of public money will prove to have been fully justified. How many private persons would think of spending such an amount on the defence of an assault case, if they could afford it?

City Mortality.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday there were recorded in Bombay city one attack and one death from plague, and one attack of small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The single plague attack was reported from Kumbharwada. The total mortality from all causes during the period under notice was 86, as compared with 81 of the corresponding period of last year and 113 of 1912. Out of a total of 1,820 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, 42 were found to be plague-infected, 14 of this latter kind were sent from Mandvi, 1 3 from Chukla and 8 from Dongri.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN S AFRICA

MR. SMUTS RECEIVES MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" Johannesburg correspondent expresses gratification that the strike situation has been uncomplicated by any untoward development of the Indian difficulty, and commends the Indians' self-restraint in not attempting to make capital out of the Government's embarrassments.

It is understood that Mr. Smuts recently received Mr. Gandhi, who submitted to Government, the choice of three methods by which the claims of Indians might be met. These are under consideration.

Mr. Gandhi is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the cordial nature of his reception.

BARODA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BARODA, Jan. 21.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the, dates of holding the Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies of Baroda State have been changed to the 20th and 21st February, instead of the 2nd and 3rd February as already announced.

CALCUTTA CRIME.

SIR F. HALLIDAY AT VICTIM'S FUNERAL.

ANOTHER ARREST.

ACCUSED STUDENT'S ANTECEDENTS.

SHOTS FIRED BY TWO ASSASSINS.

HOW TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The cremation of the murdered Inspector took place yesterday, evening and was made an imposing ceremony, Sir Frederick Halliday and a large number of his Indian and European colleagues attending as a mark of respect to their dead comrade.

With the murder of Inspector Ghose, the little band of Indian police Inspectors engaged on investigation of political crime in Bengal has been more than decimated by assassination and the demand for measures to place those of them who remain upon more even terms with their assailants is growing.

Interviewed here yesterday, Mr. K. R. Bose, the venerable principal of the Central College, said Nirmal Kanta Roy, the principal accused in the Chitpore murder case, had been a student at the college for some five or six months only. He had matriculated in another college where he had gone up successfully for his Intermediate in the arts examination. Mr. Bose knew little about his doings, but knew him as a well-behaved student during the time he was in his college. He was reading Logic, Sanskrit and History.

Last night, Babu Das Ghose, said to be a fellow student of Nirmal Kanta Roy and occupying the same room at 55 Manicktolla Street, was arrested in connection with the political murder. He was taken to Jorasanko Thana and after his statement had been recorded he was taken to the Lal Bazar lock up. Several searches were conducted yesterday and a number of papers seized.

Jogendranath Chuckerbutty, who was arrested on suspicion at the time of the murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose, has been released. The two accused now are Nirmal Kanta, Roy, who was seized near the spot by the murdered man's orderly, aided by some men of the locality, and Babu Das Ghose, who was captured afterwards in the first accused's lodgings.

The post mortem held yesterday disclosed two bullets in the body of the murdered Inspector. As the Bengalee boy was killed by another shot and as Nirmal Kanta Roy's revolver had only fired two of the five cartridges it contained, it is now established that the story told from the beginning by some of the witnesses that two men fired on the Inspector is correct. It has further transpired that the name of Nirmal Kanta Roy was one of those found in the lists seized in connection with the bomb factory case and that he had been under police surveillance for some time in consequence.

CALCUTTA PRESS ON THE TRAGEDY.

The "Statesman" compares the situation to that dealt with successfully by the old Thuggee department and suggests special machinery similar to that employed by Major Sleeman and Captain Low in suppressing Thugs.

The "Englishman" says: The police now have the names and habitations of several people whom they believe to be implicated in the vendetta and they should be given the right to pounce upon their enemies before, and not after, the latter pounce upon them.

The "Indian Daily News," while pointing out that what happened at the murder is evidence that there was active intervention on the part of passers-by on behalf of the maintenance of law and order, thinks that it is time to alter the rule which does not allow Bengal detectives to carry arms.

The "Bengalee" says: "The only relieving feature of the situation is that the alleged murderers were caught almost red-handed and that their countrymen who were near the spot helped in their capture."

OTTOMAN MINISTER IN SOFIA TAKES LEAVE.

DEPARTURE CONSIDERED TO BE SIGNIFICANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.

The Ottoman Minister in Sofia has arrived here on leave. Importance is ,however, attached to the visit at the present juncture, especially in view of the pessimism prevailing owing to the decision of the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands.

BULGARIA'S RIFLE DEAL CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is confirmed that Turkey is the purchaser of 200,000 rifles which Bulgaria captured from the Turks.

SOLDIER'S BRUTAL REVENGE.

COLONEL AND INDIAN OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

A POPULAR COMMANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ADEN, Jan. 21.

A Colonel and a native officer of the 109th Indian Regiment were shot dead yesterday by a native sodier, in revenge for a sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 21.

With reference to Reuter's Telegram regarding the brutal murder of the Colonel and an Indian officer of the 109th Regiment, a Secunderabad correspondent of the Associated Press wires:—

"Secunderabad Garrison is shocked at the dreadful news from Aden. The 109th were garrisoned here for 3 years and were considered to be as fine a desciplined regiment as there is in the Indian Army and general regret was expressed at its departure only last October. Col. Walker, who had seen much active service was universally esteemed and both he and Mrs. Walker had a prominent place in society. Col. Walker was known as the kindest and most considerate of commanding officers and his death under such tragic circumstances is deeply deplored by everybody here."

DEATH OF LORD STRATHCONA.

A PEACEFUL END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lord Strathcona died peacefully in his sleep in London last night.

A biographical sketch and portrait of Lord Strathcona appear on Page 11.

SOUTH LONDON SESSIONS "BAR MESS" CONTRETEMPS.

INDIAN BARRISTER'S PROTEST TO BE CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

A special meeting of the bar mess of the South London Sessions has been summoned for next week to consider the case of an Indian barrister who has raised a protest against his non-admission to the bar mess.

It is understood that the Attorney-General has offered his services as mediator upon certain conditions.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S BANQUET IN PARIS.

FRENCH PRESIDENT BREAKS THE ICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

The German Ambassador in Paris gave a banquet to-day at which President Poincare, M. Doumergue and the Italian and Austrian Ambassadors were present.

This is the first time since M. Carnot, that the President has accepted the hospitality of the German Ambassador.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

RUMOURS OF ILLNESS UNTRUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Jan. 20.

The Kaiser is in the best of health and rumours that he is ill are untrue.

VICEREGAL LODGE.

The Viceroy dined with Colonel Thesiger and officers of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade last night at the Delhi Gymkhana Club.

Mr. Lutyens, Mr. Baker, Mr. Reynods, Lady Duboulay, Miss Howell, and Captain Bruce dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer has been offered the temporary judgeship on the Madras High Court Bench.

Lord and Lady Pentland visited the physical training and domestic economy classes for Europeans at the Old Castle Hotel, Mount Road, Madras, on Saturday. Their Excellencies spent nearly an hour in the inspection of the practical work of the students, and then left, expressing themselves well pleased with their visit.

NAVAL TANGLE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BENT ON ECONOMY.

PROVISION FOR FOUR DREADNOUGHTS.

NO QUESTION OF RESIGNATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.

In view of the interview with Mr. Lloyd George published in the "Daily Chronicle" on January 1st, gossip has been busy ascribing to the Chancellor the determination to curtail the Naval Estimates. It has become indeed generally accepted that such a situation exists.

The "Daily Telegraph" reflects this prevailing supposition.

It is understood that Mr. Churchill will provide four Dreadnoughts.

LATER.

When Mr. Churchill made his statement with regard to the rumoured resignation of the Board of Admiralty, he and other members of the Admiralty were discussing the Estimates. It is regarded as practically certain that the statement was made on the authority of the whole Board as well as of Mr. Churchill.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd George it is stated on his behalf that he will most certainly not resign.

The interview was to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George devoted his holiday at Criccieth to a close study of the armaments problem and he thought the present was the most favourable moment for the last twenty years for overhauling the expenditure on armaments, for three reasons:—

Firstly, because of the infinitely more friendly relations between Great Britian and Germany.

Secondly, because the Continental nations are directing their energies to strengthening their land forces.

Thirdly, because of the spread of the revolt against organised military insanity throughout western Europe.

Unless Liberalism, therefore, seizes the present opportunity it will grossly betray the trust reposed in it by the people.

TO-DAY'S CABINET MEETING.

HEATED CONTROVERSY IN THE PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

The papers are engaged in a heated controversy on the subject of to-morrow's Cabinet meeting, which will decide the Navy Estimates.

The Conservative papers insist that Mr. Churchill is at loggerheads with his colleagues, and declare that the meeting will decide whether he or Mr. Lloyd George is to guide the Liberal party on the question of naval expenditure. They are confident that Mr. Churchill will carry the day.

The "Daily News" says there is no basis for the attempt of the Tory party to force Government to a new plunge into reckless building. The paper declares it is our duty to build two, not four Dreadnoughts in the coming year.

LAST YEARS ESTIMATES EXCEEDED.

All papers admit that the Estimates of last year are already exceeded, as the result largely of the acceleration of building of the three Dreadnoughts in place of the Canadian ships. They anticipate that one of the first acts of Government in the coming session will be the introduction of supplementary Estimates, which the "Daily Chronicle" declares will be of 4½ millions in addition to the Estimates of 1914-15, probably approximating to fifty millions.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

The "Daily Chronicle" does not question Mr. Churchill's intention to lay down four Dreadnoughts in 1914-15, but declares that he is guilty of an error of judgment in accelerating the three Dreadnoughts as a temporary expedient in place of the Canadian ships, since the same contingency again arises owing to Mr. Borden's postponement of the Naval Bill. The paper declares that if Mr. Churchill is wise he will forgo building ships in substitution of the Canadian ships.

DIVERSION OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

THREE MINISTERS STATE THEIR VIEWS.

Three Ministers spoke on the subject of the Navy yesterday evening.

Mr. Percy Illingworth, speaking at Bradford, said there was disappointment among Liberals that they were not able to reduce expenditure on armaments. The Government were pledged to make the Navy sufficient and no more than sufficient for the protection of our shores. They had given the foreign nations evidence of their intentions to reduce expenditure on armaments, but had not met with the success expected. He assured Liberals that not a penny more would be spent than was essential.

Mr. Runciman, at Batley, said he believed in fully protecting our shores, but that every unnesessary Dreadnought was abstracted from great beneficial purposes and the financial wealth of the country which ought to be used to help those who were not able to help themselves.

Mr. M'Kinnon Wood, at Glasgow, heckled on the subject of the Navy said, it must be maintained in a position to defend our shores and commerce. Any further expansion would be a mistake.

ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

WIDE SCOPE OF AMERICAN BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

President Wilson, in a Message to Congress with reference to Trusts, proposes legislation prohibiting the inter-locking of directorates, empowering the Inter-State Commerce Commission to regulate the raising of money by railroads, explicitly defining hurtful restraints of trade, ensuring penalties falling on proper individuals, prohibiting the so-called "holding" companies and enabling individuals to sue for redress on facts proven and judgments given in Government suits.

President Wilson appeals to Congress to approach the subject in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation, as the antagonism of business to Government is now over and both are ready to meet half-way in the common effort to adjust business methods to public opinion.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, it was announced early in the month, had severed their connection with some of the greatest corporations in the country with which they had long business connections, voluntarily in response to the change in public sentiment and owing to the problems and criticisms regarding the so-called interlocking of directorates. New York opinion approved the action of the Morgans regarding it as a readiness to acquiesce in the tendencies of public sentiment against cumulative administration of large concerns. Subsequently it was stated that the Government proposed to legislative with a view to put a stop to the evil.

ULSTER PREPARING.

WOMEN AS SIGNALLERS AND TELEGRAPHISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

In connection with the meeting of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council at Belfast at which Lady Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson were the principal speakers the papers give prominence to the activities of Ulsterwomen.

Besides forming ambulance corps, they are training as signallers and telegraphists.

They are also to staff post houses which have already been established in forty towns in the event of postal facilities being cut off.

REMARKABLE PICTURE SALE.

£30,000 FOR A HOLBEIN PORTRAIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

A London dealer has bought Holbein's picture of Thomas Cromwell, belonging to the Earl of Caledon, for £30,000.

Hans Holbein was a celebrated artist and engraver who was for a time Court painter in England during the reign of Henry VIII. He excelled in portrait painting and many of his works, which include portraits of nearly all the English celebrities of his age, are to be seen at Windsor Castle and in many old mansions.

GERMAN SCIENTIST'S ADVENTURE.

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM CANNIBALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

Advices from the Bismarck Archipelago show that the German scientist Deininger, previously reported as having been murdered by cannibals in Neu Mecklenburg, escaped with a tomahawak wound. A companion scientist, who was also reported killed, was unhurt; but eight native carriers were murdered and eaten.

The Bismarck Archipelago are one of the groups comprised in German New Guinea in the Pacific. A German protectorate was declared over this group of islands in 1884 which were then given their present name. New Macklenbury, one of these islands, was formarly known as New Ireland.

A FLOATING PALACE.

MAIDEN VOYAGE OF LANDOVERY CASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.

An informal lunch, previous to the inspection of the vessel, was given on board the Llandovery Castle to-day.

The vessel makes its maiden voyage tomorrow. Accommodation is most luxurious and comprises special tropical equipment. The new features include lifts, a Vienna cafe and a swimming bath.

"OBSOLETE DEATH-TRAPS."

OFFICER'S STRONG CRITICISM.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO LOCATE "A 7."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.

Ceaseless trawling has failed to discover Submarine A 7.

Colonel Morrison, father of sub-lieutenant Morrison, who was on board A 7, writes to the papers hoping to arose public opinion and have the risks of submarines minimised.

He describes the "A" class as obsolete and practically death-traps. He says it is incomprehensible that a great nation should permit its pluckiest sons to be sacrificed in worn-out boats, merely to satisfy Parliament with paper strength.

FORMER SUBMARINE ACCIDENTS.

The following list shows that in 15 serious accidents to submarines of the various Powers, including Great Britain, during the last 10 years over 210 lives have been lost:—

Date.	Boat.	Lives lost.	Nature of accident.
1904	A 1 (British) ...	11	Collision
1904	Delfin (Russian) ...	26	Foundered
1905	A 8 (British) ...	14	Foundered
1905	Farfadet (French) ...	14	Foundered
1906	Lutin (French) ...	13	Foundered
1909	Foca (Italian) ...	13	Explosion
1909	Kambala (Russian) ...	20	Collision
1909	C 11 (British) ...	13	Collision
1910	No. 6 (Japanese) .	All hands	Foundered
1910	Pluvicse (French) ...	26	Collision
1911	U 3 (German) ...	3	Foundered
1912	A 3 (British) ...	14	Collision
1912	Vendemiaire (French).	24	Collision
1912	B 2 (British) ...	15	Collision
1913	E 5 (British) ...	3	Explosion

GERMAN TYPIST'S CRIME.

ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL HIS MASTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

Carl Richter, formerly a typist in the Tokio office of electrical apparatus manufacturers, Siemens and Schuckert, has been sentenced to two years' penal servitude for stealing important documents from the office and attempting to use them for the purposes of blackmail.

The evidence showed that the stolen documents related to orders for the Japanese Navy. Richter offered to sell them for £2,500. The firm to which he made the offer refused and had Richter arrested. He was subsequently extradited.

The prisoner alleged that the firm had bribed high Japanese officials.

The court giving judgment, said illegitimate manipulations of the firm, which to a certain extent tempted the prisoner, constituted an extenuating circumstance.

HOW COMMISSION CAME TO BE PAID.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.

With reference to Carl Richter's allegations that Messrs. Siemens and Schuckert had bribed high Japanese officials, the firm has issued a statement pointing out, that as is customary in all countries outside Europe, all their naval business with Japan is done through native agents, who are naturally paid a commission.

The firm has never paid commissions direct or indirect to officials of the Japanese Government.

Immediately an attempt was made to blackmail the firm the latter reported the matter to the Public Prosecutor and informed the Japanese Government.

NAVAL OFFICER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.

Commander Hamilton-Gordon of the destroyer Thrasher has been found dead in his bunk at Devonport.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

List of Passengers per s. s. Arabia to London on January 24:—

Lakin, Capt. H.; Smith, Miss L. E.; Curzon, Mrs.; Davies, Sir W. Howell; Davies, Miss; Addison, Mr. A. and Mrs.; Safier, Mr. A.; Kuper, Mrs.; Shakespear, Col. L. W. and Mrs.; Curzon, Mr. A. Stuart and Valet; Hill-Trevor, Hon Mr. A.; Davies, Lady; Walker, Capt. A. T.; Whitwell, Mr. T.; Brown, Mr. Charles and Mrs.; Atkinson, Mr. F. L. and Mrs.; Buchanan, Mr. P. R. and Mrs.; Carruthers, Mr. E. M.; Cruden, Mr. D. A. C.; Cruden, Mrs. and infant; Ellen, Frances, Sister; Garrett, Mr. T.; Gibson, Mr. H.; Gibson, Mrs.; Gordon, Major H.; Hannaford, Miss L.; Hornsby, Miss E. M.; Karachiwalla, Mr. M. A.; MacCaw, M.P., Mr. W. J. M.; Marshall, Mr. E.; Marshall, Miss; Melville, Mr. M.; Mokleis, Mr. C. N.; Molesworth, Major H. E.; Nairn, Mr. D. G.; Nairn, Mr. G. N.; Pierce, Miss A. L.; Price, Mr. P. H.; Renny-Tailyour, Col, T. F. B.; Shelmerdine, Mr. P. A.; Smith, Mrs. John; Sperman, Miss A. R.; Symonds, Mr. H. H. and Mrs.; Tannahill, Col. J.; Vacha, Mr. N. C.; Wantage, Community Rev. Mother General of; Weir, Miss A. R.; Wood, Mr. A. R.; Wyllarde, Miss Dolf; Zimmermann, Mr. E.; Zimmermann, Mrs. and child.

The consideration by the Madras Government of the subject of school hygiene, in connection with which a preliminary Committee had been appointed, will not be proceeded with for the present, as the Government consider it too large a question to go into now.

"SAFETY AT SEA."

CONFERENCE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

ICE OBSERVATION AND WIRELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Conference recommends the establishment of an international service for the purpose of ice observation and destruction of derelicts in the North Atlantic under the control of the United States; that all masters shall report dangerous ice and derelicts; a number of construction rules regarding bulkheads and double bottoms; periodical survey of vessels, etc., that all vessels be divided into two classes, new and existing, the latter to be exempted from rules according to the discretion of the authorities concerned; that all vessels with fifty or more on board shall carry wireless which shall be continuously in work for fast passenger steamers and those voyaging over five hundred miles from port to port, seven hours a day being the limit for others.

The Conference also adopts an international signal code.

EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS

HELP FROM ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

The British National Council of Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India has decided to transfer £ 100,000 of the fund to the European Schools in India Improvement Association which will continue to receive and forward donations to the Central Committee in India.

STRANDED TULLOCHMORE.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Word has been received to-day by Messrs. Graham and Company, Agents of the steamer Tullochmore, that she left Calcutta on January 14th with a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs. H. D. Low and Company, Rangoon, and that she ran aground on the Baragua flats about seven miles North-East by East from the Baragua Lightship.

Tugs and cargo boats were sent out on Monday and one hundred and seventy tons of cargo were jettisoned.

On Tuesday the jettisoning was continued and the steamer Palambang stood by and tried to pull the Tullochmore off but was unsuccessful.

There is no danger to the stranded steamer at present and it is hoped that when more coal has been removed that it will be possible to pull her off.

ANGORA FIRE.

CARGO CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Considerable damage was done to the cargo by the fire on board the Angora yesterday. The damage to the steamer was not serious.

PIECEGOODS SLUMP.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S DECISION INEFFECTUAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The position in the white piecegoods market in Calcutta, although not by any means reassuring, is not quite so doleful as it has been represented to be. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of congestion due principally to the overtrading of 1912, to the scarcity conditions upcountry and to the recent financial stringency.

As regards the reported decision of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to refrain from buying white goods for the period of three months, it is extremely doubtful whether the chamber has sufficient control over the market to enforce it. The general tendency is to wait and see what February and March will bring forth.

It was hoped that there would be a revival of buying in the beginning of the year, but this hope has not been justified. Many people are now hoping that when the jute crop has been financed, it will release the stringency and enable piecegoods buying to be done.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO G. T. HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompained by Lady Egerton and Capt. Egerton, paid a visit to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, yesterday. Her Excellency was on arrival received by Col. Burnett, Surgeon-in-Charge, Capt. MacQueen, House Surgeon, Mrs. Barclay and Nurse Jones. She went round the whole of the Hospital, talking to many of the patients, and sympathising with them in their sufferings. Her Excellency also saw the nurses' quarters and the out-patients' department. She spent more than an hour at the Hospital, and before leaving, expressed herself as greatly satisfied with the arrangements of the Hospital, which she said was one of the best-managed institutions of the kind she had ever seen.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OPENING.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JAFFER.

HASSAN BROTHERS' EVIDENCE.

The case of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 68,000 against Jaffer Joosub, lately manager of the Credit Bank of India (now in liquidation), was opened yesterday for the first time before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor. The prosecution, he said, wished to prove that during the period stated in the charge Jaffer knowing the financial position of Hassan Brothers and their father Mahomed Nensey Khairaj deliberately suggested to the directors the passing of loans to them without security although he knew at the time that they were unlikely and not in a position to meet them, and that by passing their cheques drawn on the account opened by means of these loans he used the property or monies of the Bank or disposed of them in violation of his duties both expressed or implied. This in itself, he contended, was criminal breach of trust but he said that the prosecution wished to go a step further and prove that if Hassan Brothers' account was not wholly an account of Jaffer it was certainly an account over which Jaffer had influence, that he exercised that influence upon Hassan Brothers to draw cheques on that account and that he utilised the monies thus received for his interests. Mr. Nicholson gave typical cases from Hasan Brothers' account and then called his evidence. The first witness he examined was Hassanally Mahomedbhoy, the elder of the Hassan Brothers, and when the Court rose for the day, this witness's evidence was not concluded.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, commenced the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Joosub, lately manager of the Credit Bank of India (in liquidation) with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 68,330-5-3.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended by Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barristers-at-Law, who were instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta of Messrs. Mansakhlal, Hiralal, and Mehta, solicitors.

THE CHARGES.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that there were two charges against the accused. The first was that "He, between the 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, being employed as manager of the Credit Bank of India, Limited, and entrusted in such capacity with a dominion over the property of the Bank did commit criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 52,330-5-3, the monies of the Bank, by dishonestly disposing of such monies in violation of a legal contract, expressed or implied, which he had made touching the discharge of such trust and that he did thereby commite an offence under section 408, of the Indian Penal Code." The second charge he said was in respect of one transaction of Rs. 16,000, the offence having been committed on or about the 1st September, 1913.

These charges, Mr. Nicholson said, arose out of or in connection with an account, at the Credit Bank of India, of Hassan Brothers and before he went into the details which the prosecution wished to place before His Worship, he proposed to tell the Court who Hassan Brothers were. Hassan Brothers were two young men—Hassanally and Ahmed aged 24 and 22 respectively at the present moment and they were the sons of Mahomdbhoy, who was the son of Nensey Khairaz. Nensey Khairaz was the brother of Rahimtulla Khairaz and the second wife of Rahimtulla was Fatmabai, who was the sister of the accused. He mentioned this because on a previous occasion it was strenuously argued by the other side that there was no relationship between the accused and these two young men. Hassanally and Ahmed started originally in 1908,—one was 18 and the other 16, at the time,—in mining business, manganese. This proved a failure in 1910, and in July 1910, the accused got Hassanally employed as a clerk on Rs. 50 a month in the All-India United Insurance Company, Limited, a company which was then managed by the accused's brother Rahim, who was also a director of the Credit Bank. Hassanally stayed there for eight or ten weeks only. Ahmed, the other young man, was employed by Jaffer in the Credit Bank, on Rs. 40 a month, and he remained in the employment of the Credit Bank until March 1911, or thereabouts. Mahomedbhoy, the father of Hassan Brothers, was engaged as a hundi and share broker for the Credit Bank, about 1910.

THE BEGINNING MADE.

Coming over to the facts of the case, Mr. Nicholson said that on the 1st September, 1910, Hassanally, who had been employed in the Insurance Company, joined his father in that business. About that time Jaffer induced Hassanalli to subscribe 19,500 shares of the Credit Bank. They were not dealing with the question of shares in this case, remarked the Public Prosecutor, but in the history of the case it was important to show the relationship existing between the parties. The first account, which Hassan Brothers opened in the Bank, appeared to have been opened in December 1910. It opened with a payment of Rs. 200, which the prosecution would prove was paid in by means of help from Jaffer. That was, however, immaterial as cash was really paid in. In 1911 a cinematograph show was started by Hassan Brothers with Jaffer's knowledge. That failed in June of the same year, and in that venture there was a loss of seven or either thousand rupees. In July 1911, the two brothers took up service under Noor Mahomed Joosub, (accused's brother), and the accused—whether jointly or severally it would be made clear in the evidence,—in order to look after their speculative transactions in shares, cotton and other commodities. For this the two brothers were paid Rs. 100 each per month and for the purposes of an office they had a room in 7, Green Street, immediately above the Credit Bank, so that they were always available and handy whenever they were wanted by Jaffer. The room cost Rs. 40 a month. So far, this was the history up to their taking up service under Jaffer.

FIRST PART OF THE CASE.

Continuing further, Mr. Nicholson said that at present in opening the case he would treat Hassan Brothers' account as an account of Hassan Brothers alone, in which nobody else had an interest. Now, from the fact of Jaffer's relationship to the two boys, and their immature age and want of experience it was not likely that they would have indulged in speculative transactions in shares, cotton, etc., on their own account. Jaffer knew them and he knew that they had no property. He also knew that they were persons to whom little financial credit could be given. That was the case for the prosecution. The account, as he had said, commenced from December 1910, but Mr. Nicholson said, the first portion of the account would not be referred to except for the purposes of a later point. At present he proposed to begin with that portion of the account which began with the 10th December, 1912. The reason why he began with that portion of the account was this:—On the 10th December, 1912, there was to the credit of the account of Hassan Brothers a sum of Rs. 11,668-1-9. On that day a promissory note for Rs. 75,000 signed by Hassan Brothers and their father Mahomed Nensey Khairaz was executed. No security was given for, that loan and it remained unpaid up to the present moment. That sum of Rs. 75,000 was immediately passed through the Bank's books and credited to the account of Hassan Brothers, making up the balance to the credit of their account to be operated upon to Rs. 86,668-1-9. In the Credit Bank there was a system that the manager reported to a sub-committee any business that was to be done and it was put through after the sub-committee had sanctioned it. This particular loan was submitted to Messrs. Tricumrai Dalpatram Mehta and Rahim Joosub, a brother of the accused, and they would explain how far they knew or understood what this meant. Amongst the business which was in the sub-committee's book for approval and sanction was included this loan of Rs. 75,000 to Hassan Brothers and Mahomed Nensey Khairaz, on a promissory note, without any security whatever. That amount was subsequently credited to the account and immediately a series of cheques drawn on that account by Hassan Brothers down to the 6th January, 1913, during which time the only amount paid into the credit side of the account were two sums of Rs. 13-12-0 and Rs. 151-5-7, and on the 6th January, 1913, the account was overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 245-10-8. The amount withdrawn included also the amount of Rs. 11,668 which was already to the credit of the account when the Rs. 75,000 were credited, so that within a very short time,—less than even one month—they had operated on it to the extent of Rs. 86,000. Two days later, on the 9th January, a further promissory note of Rs. 40,000 was passed by Jaffer as manager and he reported it to the sub-committee consisting of Tricumrai Dalpatram Mehta and Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff. The note was executed by Hassan Brothers and Mahomed Nensey Khairaz in the same way and no security was taken for it. That sum was also credited to the account of Hassan Brothers, which put them to the credit of Rs. 36,974-5-4. Immediately on the 10th January a cheque was drawn by Hassan Brothers for Rs. 41,000 and the amount of that cheque was transferred to the private account of Ahmed Mahomed, who was the younger of the two brothers. This was merely a cheque, as he would show without going into considerable detail, to neutralise a debit of that account, which was overdrawn. The Rs. 41,000 were debited to Hassan Brothers' account and it left the account at a debit of Rs. 2,025-10-8. A number of cheques had been operated upon that account and on the 10th June, 1913, the date mentioned in the charge, they had overdrawn the account to the extent of Rs. 50,250-10-0.

Mr. Nicholson here handed over to the Court a list of payments made from the account of Hassan Brothers between the 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and he remarked that these were what no doubt might be called selected items. He said that they represented payments on cheques over the counter, by which he meant the operations which took the money away from the Bank altogether. In this list he had not included any cheques, which dealt with the account and which were credited to other accounts in the Credit Bank by what he called transfer entries.

LOSSES IN SPECULATIONS.

Most of these, continued Mr. Nicholson, were big amounts and those big amounts were the losses in speculations. They were all payments made to brokers either for shares or for losses in respect of shares. Whether the shares which were bought were possessed or not was not the question, for what he suggested was that these were monies of the Bank which were allowed to be disposed of by Hassan Brothers for their own purposes. In the list his Worship would find that the continuation of drawings went on in exactly the same way until the 10th June, 1913, when the last item was Rs. 40 and that was for the rent of the room which Hassan Brothers occupied over the Bank.

Now, his suggestion first of all was that Jaffer was the manager of the Bank and it was his business to know the financial condition and position of people to whom he suggested to the directors for the B[illegible] to make loans. He was bound to know and it was his duty, not only implied but there was a clause in his agreement with the Bank which obliged him, to faithfully communicate to the directors all matters that had come to his knowledge that would effect the interests of the Bank or that would in any way affect the opinion of the directors in conducting the business of the Bank, and what the prosecution suggested was that Jaffer, knowing the position of Hassanally, Ahmed and their father Mahomed Nensey, deliberately suggested to the directors the passing of loans to them without any security, although he knew at the time that they were unlikely and not in a position to meet them. Those promissory notes bore the intials of Jaffer Jossub as having passed them and both the notes in this case were still unpaid and there was no security in the Bank in support of them. The prosecution now suggested that by reason of the credit which was given by Jaffer Joosub to this account of Hassan Brothers by means of these promissory notes, they were enabled with his knowledge to withdraw monies from the Bank, and that by thus allowing the monies to go out of the Bank he had violated his duties both implied and under the contract with the Bank, though he had dominion over the property and though he could have stopped the payment of cheques at any moment, and this he submitted was criminal breach of trust in itself, under Section 408 of the Penal Code, as a servant of the Bank.

JAFFER'S INFLUENCE.

To show how Jaffer could influence the operation on the loan account, Mr. Nicholson called his Worship's attention to the account which opened with the 10th December, 1910, and over which were written in pencil by Jaffer the words "to refer to the manager for every cheque", and said that as a matter of fact every cheque drawn by Hassan Brothers bore Jaffer's initials which were made before the cheque was cashed. The cheques were not cashed in every case, for when the young fellows wanted monies for their own purpose, there was some hesitation in allowing those cheques to be cashed though they were very small amounts. Then again the second item in the account was an item of Rs. 75,000 by way of a fixed loan. That he said was a humbug. His Worship would notice from the account that on the following 4th January, that was to say a few days later, there was a debit item of Rs. 75,000. That was an example of window-dressing. In the first place he would ask the Court to infer from that that Jaffer had considerable influence on that account. Then the curious part of this thing was that although this was put as a fixed loan, that had never been passed by the directors so far as he could see from the books. The next item to which he called him Worship's attention was in June 1911. The accounts showed that on the 24th June, 1911, a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the same way by a fixed loan was credited to the account and on the 10th July the same amount was debited. That again he submitted was a pure case of window-dressing for the balance-sheet to be prepared for the closing half year. Then again in December, 1911, the same thing took place. Rs. 50,000 were credited on the 21st December and debited on the 12th January. Then in June 1912, a cheque for Rs. 119-12 was drawn by Hassan Brothers. That was in payment of Jaffer's premium on his life policy. In July, 1912, there were certain transactions, which were payments for a motor-car which the young men would say was a car brought for Jaffer although it was put in their name by him and registered in their name by him at the Commissioner's office When Jaffer bought a new motor-car from the Orient Motor Car Company they gave him an allowance for the old car and that allowance was not credited to Hassan Brothers' account. The next item was on the 2nd August, 1911, of Rs. 12,983-4-6. That was an item which was apparently paid by a cheque to Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama. Mr. Cama and Jaffer were partners in speculative transactions in seed and Hassan Brothers had nothing whatever to do with the seed speculations. The losses up to that date were settled between Mr. Cama and Jaffer and Jaffer's portion of the loss was Rs. 12,983-4-6, which was paid by Hassan Brothers' cheque. These were items all outside the portion of the account of the period in this case. He now came to the portion of the account before the Court and there they found that on the 5th March, 1913, there was a cheque for Rs. 23,833-15 payable to Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama. This was for more losses in the grain transactions and Jaffer's share was debited to Hassan Brothers' account. This item was not in the list and the reason why it was not there was that the amount was not paid over the counter but transfer entries were made in other accounts in the Bank and so the monies of the Bank never went out. The next item was on the 9th June, 1913 of Rs. 23,695-10-0. That was also for Jaffer's private affairs and was paid to Mr. Cama through the Central Bank of India. The evidence would be that for all these amounts cheques were drawn by Hassan Brothers at the demand of Jaffer to settle his private affairs. The evidence would also show that all the other amounts were for Jaffer's purposes and for Hassan Brothers' but he specified these as showing that Jaffer could influence the operations on this account. That was so far as the first item of the charge was concerned.

PAYMENT OF MR. KAZI'S LOAN.

Continuing, the Public Prosecutor said that the item concerned in the second charge was also curious, because in itself it supported the argument with reference to the items in the first charge. That sum of Rs. 16,000 was money paid over the counter on a cheque signed by Hassan Brothers. Jaffer owed Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin about Rs. 15,400 and he had arranged with Mr. Kazi that he should give him a cheque for a sufficient amount which came to about Rs. 16,000. Having come to this arrangement Jaffer caused Hassan Brothers to draw a cheque which was cashed, monies taken out, and Jaffer ordered them to be placed to the credit of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, thus paying off the debt to Mr. Kazi. That was the item in the second charge and it imported in the case both the qualities that he (Mr. Nicholson) had narrated above with reference to the offence. That was shortly the case for the prosecution. The evidence would be the evidence of Hassanalli, Ahmed, the brokers and people like Weld and Company, large dealers in cotton, who would say that they dealt with Hassam Brothers but from the magnitude of the transactions he would ask the Court to infer that Jaffer was the real man who was speculating. He submitted that if he could prove these facts, if he could prove that the monies prassed out of the Bank in the manner he had shortly indicated, then he would have established that Jaffer was guilty of criminal breach of trust. The items in the list amounted to Rs. 1,39,376-10-0 but in order to be perfectly fair to Hassan Brothers' account, he must show the undoubted fact that during that period a great deal of money had been paid in to the credit and the prosecution gave credit for every pie paid in. The whole of the money paid in during that period was Rs. 87,046-4-9 and it was the difference between those two amounts that Jaffer was charged with. The prosecution said that giving Hassan Brothers' account the best advantage they could prossibly do, at all events Rs. 52,000 and odd passed out of the possession of the Bank during that period.

QUESTION OF COMMITMENT.

Mr. Nicholson here closed his address and his Worship asked him if in view of the amounts being extremely large he should not consider the question of committing the case to the sessions.

Mr. Nicholson said that no doubt the amount was large but the questions to be decided in the case were not intricate.

Mr. Talyarkhan suggested that if the other case was going to be committed, as he understood that it was going to be, then this case too should be committed. He did not agree with Mr. Nichlson when the latter said that there were no intricacies in the case. He suggested that either the one or the other course should be adopted. Either the two cases should be committed or both should be disposed of by his Worship.

His Worship said he proposed to take the evidence on the session's forms and he would decide the question of commitment later.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Hassanalli Mahomedbhoy was then examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said he was a Shia Astma-Ashri Khoja, and a son of Mahomed Nensey Khairaz. He was 24 years old. He knew the accused, whose sister was his father's aunt. She was the wife of Rahimtulla Khairaz. He had known Jaffer since his childhood. He first started business in 1908, in partnership with his brother Ahmed, who was about 16 years old. They started business in manganese and graphite. It was a failure. They lost about Rs. 20,000 in it. They had no other money. Their mother helped them in that business by raising moneys on her ornaments. After that he tried to secure service and got employed in the All-India Insurance Company. He approached Jaffer for it and the latter got him the employment. His brother Rahim was then managing the business. There he got about Rs. 50 a month. He stopped there for about two months. His father was doing brokerage for the banks, but most of it was for the Credit Bank. He had no money at this time. Jaffer was then the manager of the Bank. After leaving the insurance company, he joined his father in the business. They were getting about Rs. 300 a month. His father had also a partner named Purshotam Narayan. On September 1, he signed an application for 14,500 shares. He did not buy them. In connection with brokerage business he used to see Jaffer, who asked him to sign an application for 19,500 shares. On the same day he signed a pro-note for Rs. 39,000 jointly with Ibrahim Tyebji Vagree. This was to pay the application money at Rs. 2 per share. Jaffer suggested to him to sign the pro-note as he had no money to pay the application money. Jaffer had known then that witness had no money, he had left service four days before. Jaffer asked him to try and sell as many shares as he could and he was to get eight annas per share as brokerage. He sold about a thousand. Over 11,000 were still in his name. They were with the Credit Bank. He never before knew Ibrahim Vagree. He was introduced to him on the day he signed the note. Witness had seen him since, but not for the last twelve months. As far as he remembered the pro-note of Rs. 39,000 had not been repaid. At the time the account of Hassan Brothers was started, there was a firm of that name. Witness was then still doing business with his father. In the firm, Ahmed, who was his brother and who was then in the service of the Bank was his partner. Ahmed had no monies of his own at the time. The account was opened with a deposit of Rs. 200 on 30th December, 1910. He could not remember who paid the Rs. 200, but it was a cash payment.

Why was the account opened there?—There was no particular reason, and he did not remember who suggested it to him. The writing at the top of the account, "to refer to the manager for every cheque," were in Jaffer's handwriting. He could not say why it was written, but when they wanted monies for their personal needs they drew on their father's account as a rule. The cheques they drew on this account were mostly for Jaffer and sometimes for Jaffer's brother Noor Mahomed. In some cases they had drawn small amounts for their personal use. The second item at the credit side was Rs. 75,000. They signed a pro-note as Jaffer asked them to do. That amount was never paid. At that time he did not know why Jaffer asked him to sign the note. He knew the amount was debited on 4th January and he had got his pro-note back. In May, 1911, they started a cinema show. Up to that time he was carrying on business with his father. Ahmed left the Bank's service in March, 1911. By that time their father's business became slack and they started the cinema show. For that they borrowed about Rs. 7,000 from this Bank. This venture too was a failure and the amount was lost. For that he had given security of his wife's jewellery for about Rs. 4,000, but previous to that he had a loan of Rs. 2,500. He also had a landed property in Ratnagiri. That land he had taken for graphite operations. Against the loan of Rs. 7,000 he had given no security except what had remained over from the jewellery. He had incurred no other losses at the time. After the cinema business both the brothers' resources were at an end and they both joined the service of Jaffer and Noor Mahomed jointly on Rs. 100 each a month to keep accounts of their speculative business in shares and cotton. The cotton business was sometimes carried on in the name of Hassan Brothers. Witness did a speculative business in shares on a small scale for himself. He did not do speculative business for Hassan Brothers. Speculative accounts were in shares, Government Paper and cotton, and were of Jaffer and Noor Mahomed. They did not keep accounts of speculative business in seeds for Jaffer and Noor Mahomed.

At this stage, further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEBATE ON PRINTING CONTRACTS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy being in the chair.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner the Committee gave the contract for second section of masonry in the construction of the New Municipal Markets at Foras Road to Messrs. Virji Teju and Co. for Rs. 1,32,548 and for steel works to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for Rs 76,653-11-0.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar, Manager, Pa.bhadevi Temple Charities, requesting that the Commissioner be asked to pay him the amount of the value of the plot of vacant land belonging to the Parbhadevi Temple at Lower Mahim acquired by the Municipality for Street improvement, at the rate of Rs. 7 per square yard.

The Commissioner in his report said that Rs. 4 per square yard was reasonable and could not be increased. The delay in paying the money was due to Mr. Krishnanath not proving his title to receive it.

Mr. Dabholkar remarked that in his opinion they were undervaluing the property in view of the fact that they had paid higher rates some three years' ago for acquiring land for similar purposes in the same locality.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation that a reply might be given to the petitioner in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT.

A letter from the proprietor of the Industrial Press was next considered. He in his letter stated that he had noticed with surprise that although his tender for the printing work for Division III was the lowest and was recommended by the Commissioner for sanction, the Standing Committee should have, on the strength of a letter addressed by another tenderer on the very day of the Committee's meeting and without the knowledge of other tenderers, thought fit to recommend to the Corporation the tender of the "Times of India Press" which was higher than his tender by Rs. 705 for the 5 years' contract, subject to the rates of that press being reduced to those of his tender. He requested that the matter might be reconsidered as if such a practice were introduced no respectable person could be induced to submit any tender hereafter, and as he had held the contract for not less than 5 years and incurred an outlay of nearly Rs. 25,000 in the purchase of machinery and material, etc. He pointed out that the "Times of India Press" charged very high rates to the Municipality for the printing work for a period of about seven months on the destruction by fire in 1909 of the Akhbari Soudagar Press which then did the work, and had not since seen its way during the next five years to reduce its rates but had offered to do so only on the Industrial Press having executed the work during that period at much lower rates than those of itself. He submitted that should the Committee not see its way to comply with his request, he might be relieved of the obligation of undertaking the printing work of Divisions Nos. I and VII, as it was only by the amalgamation of the work under the three divisions that he could undertake to do it satisfactorily with a small margin of profit. In respect of Division No. 1 alone here was under his tender a saving to the Municipality of not less than Rs. 8,153 compared with the rates of the next lowest tenderer.

A letter from the Sanj Vartman Press was read. In which it was stated that if the Industrial Press was unwilling to do work in Division Nos. 1 and 7 they as the next lowest tenderer would take up the work.

Dr. Batliwalla said that it was not fair to give the contract to the "Times of India" when the tender of the Industrial Press was the lowest and the Commissioner had recommended that it might be accepted. The "Times of India" Press had after looking at other tenders, an opportunity of reducing its rates while the Industrial Press had not.

Sir Sassoon G. David said that the Committee was not influenced at all by the "Times of India" Press offering to reduce its tender to the level of the Industrial Press. The work of the Industrial Press for division had not been satisfactory in the past and they decided to give the contract in that division to the "Times of India" Press considering that its work was better and its location was easily approachable. Because the tender of the Industrial Press was lowest they were not bound to accept it.

The Chairman and Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna expressed similar views.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia thought that they could not undo what they had done so recently. What he thought best in the matter was to refer the letter to the Commissioner and the Secretary for favour of remarks. They should know whether there had been any complaints about the work of the Industrial Press during the last five years. He moved a proposition to that effect.

Mr. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

SERIOUS RECONSIDERATION REQUIRED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that in his opinion the matter required serious reconsideration. As far as he remembered it was never mentioned when the tender of the "Times of India" Press was accepted that the work of the Industrial Press had been unsatisfactory. They were only told that it had not been as satisfactory as it should be. If now the Industrial Press would throw away the work for division No. 1 they would have to give Rs. 8,153 more to the next lowest tenderer. The Municipality could not thus afford to lose Rs. 8,153 and is his opision the "Times of India" Press should be asked to do work in Division Nos. 1 and 7 at the rates of the Industrial Press.

Dr. Batliwala concurred in what had fallen from Mr. Cowasji. He added that if the work of the Industrial Press had not been satisfactory they ought not to have been given work in Division Nos. I and VII.

Sir Sassoon David said that the complaints had been only with regard to division No. 3. The Industrial Press could not now say that because their tender for division No. 3 was not accepted they could not accept work for Division Nos. 1 and 7. They could insist upon their doing that work.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Dr. Batliwala said that to do so would not be morally right.

Sir Sassoon David moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with an intimation that the work of the Industrial Press not having been found satisfactory the Standing Committee would have recommended the acceptance of the tender of the Times of India" press even if it had not come forward to reduce its tender rates which were slightly higher than those of the Industrial Press; and that the part of the letter which referred to Divisions Nos. 1 and 7 be referred to the Commissioner.

Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the amendment.

The amendment was first put to the vote and five were for and an equal number against it. The Chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment and it was declared lost.

Dr. Sukhia's substantive proposition was then carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, Members being equally divided.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"Moderate Counsels in South Africa."

"The Times."—Our Cape Town correspondent tells us this morning that the tension created by the Indian question in South Africa has been considerably relieved by Mr. Gandhi's latest announcement. The Indian leader had declared that he would advise his followers to refuse to give evidence before the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the South African Government. He had also threatened, if his full demands were not instantly conceded, to lead another march of Indians into the Transvaal. He now seems to have reflected that it would be a serious "tactical blunder" to boycott the Commission, and has postponed the proposed march of passive resisters. The change in Mr. Gandhi's attitude—so far as it goes—is welcome. The South African Government has no doubt been greatly to blame in allowing the Indian agitation to assume its present acute form. But there is no question that public opinion throughout the Union supports the Government in its refusal to concede the demands of the Indian leaders under threat of a renewal of passive resistance. Mr. Gandhi's objections to the composition of the Commission have also some justification. The Commission might well have contained a representative of the Government of India. But recent telegrams from India show that the appointment of Sir Benjamin Robertson to represnt that Government at the inquiry has been received with universal approval. His presence at the inquiry will constantly remind the Commissioners that their work may have the gravest bearing upon the position of Great Britain in India. It should also be a guarantee to Indians, both in South Africa and in India itself, that their case will be heard in a spirit of judicial impartially.

"Going too far."

"The Englishman."—The summaries that were cabled out to India of the articles in "The Times" on the "Indian Peril" were hardly adequate. We do not think any responsible publication has hitherto dealt with the situation in India in a tone so alarming, and one naturally enquires whether "The Times" is not in the present case going too far, drawing conclusions which are not warranted by the facts. It is true that the tale of anarchist outrages is increasing and not diminishing, and that in many districts the percentage of violent crime is causing the authorities grave uneasiness. But after all, the business of the Government continues to proceed in an orderly way. The masses are on the surface quiet and happy. There has been no interruption or dislocation of trade, and it is still possible for Europeans to travel from one end of India to the other without meeting with an unfriendly word or a sour look. The India which the tourist sees, whether in the centres of a teeming population or in the deserted cities of the past, is still the India that he has read of in books. We do not go about armed, and the life of the citizen and villager apparently flows on as undisturbed as it has ever been under British rule.

The Racial Bar.

"The Mahratta".—The 'racial bar' against Indians is operative not only in S. Africa, Canada or Australia but seems to be so in Great Britain also if we are to believe the information published in a recent issue of "The Bengalee." At the Cambridge University, an Indian student—one Mr. Bhupati Mohan Sen, who had won the highest honours there in the open examination in the second part of the Tripos notified his intention in the usual course to be a candidate for the fellowship—the main test of the qualification for which is the superior quality of an original thesis on higher mathematics. In the meantime, Mr. Sen's tutor has been authorised to tell him *that he must not expect to be elected, however brilliant his thesis might turn out to be* ! If such things occur in the higher and academic atmosphere of a University at home, there is no wonder that worse and more horrible things occur in the unrefined atmosphere of South African mines and collieries!

In reply to questions asked at a meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council held at Bankipur on Saturday, Mr. Gardiner the Secretary, P. W. D. (Buildings and Roads Branch) said that sanction had not been received from the Secretary of State for the construction of the buildings necessary for the capital of the province. It is proposed to commence work next year if sanction is received, and it is hoped that a start will at any rate then be made with the Secretariat building. As to the Patna High Court Mr. Gardiner said the actual construction of the building had not been commenced yet as the detailed plans and estimates were still under preparation. He indicated that there were hopes of a start being made during the next financial year and that the building would be completed in two years' time.

SERVICES COMMISSION

TEACHING OF GEOLOGY.

RECRUITMENT IN CUSTOMS.

INDIANS AND EXCISE WORK.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")
CALCUTTA Jan. 21.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India continued its session in two sections in Calcutta to-day.

In Lord Ronaldshay's section evidence was given from the Geological Survey, Salt and Excise departments.

Mr. P. H. Bose, formerly of the Geological Survey but now retired on pension, said that until the Government took steps to make Geological training more efficient, recruitment would have to come from England. The teaching in the past had not been all that it ought to have been. Calcutta presented difficulties in the way of studying Geology owing to its geographical position, but the students were taken on tour into the areas where better opportunity was offered. He thought geologists should be allowed private practice.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick the witness said that what was needed was enormously improved geological teaching in India.

The witness told Mr. Chaubal that there was something in the suggestion that officers recruited in India should be sent Home after a probationary period here.

In answer to Mr. Abdur Rahim, witness said that owing to its facilities Calcutta on the whole was the best place for the study of Geology.

Mr. Bose told Sir Theodore Morison that there was not much opening in India for geologists outside the Geological Survey. Students who took Geology for their B. A. generally went into the Law.

Sir Theodore Morison: "Not a very good training for the law."

Mr. P. N. Datta, Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey, objected to any member of the Department being on the Board of Selection at Home, because he would be prejudiced against Indians. Officers should not have private practice because it exposed them to temptations.

This concluded the evidence from the Geological Survey.

SALT AND EXCISE.

Mr. A. Moberley, Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Bengal, was next examined. He said there was in hand a scheme to amalgamate the Salt and Excise departments.

Mr. S. G. L. Platts, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, said that the work of the Department was purely preventive. Officers should be allowed to retire after 25 years' service.

Questioned by Mr. Rahim, Mr. Platts said that in some respects Indians had the advantage over Europeans in this work. Indians disliked the work intensely but if they did like the work they could stand it better than Europeans.

Babu Srikut Pampup Singh said he was in favour of a separate cadre for Assam.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, he said he had been trained in Madras.

Mr. F. W. Martin, Superintendent of Excise, Pegu, representing the Excise Department in Burma, said there was a little work in connection with salt production in Burma.

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Before the first section under the presidency of Lord Islington the first witness examined was Mr. MacGregor, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta. The co-opted members were Mr. W. W. Hind, Assistant Collector of Customs and Mr. J. H. Lindquist, Pilot.

The witness outlined the organisation of Customs services. He considered that open competition was an unsatisfactory method of recruitment for the Customs services. He advocated the nomination of selection from the Subordinate Service. No definite proportion of posts in the Service should be reserved for non-Europeans.

I. C. S. MEN WANTED.

The witness thought that the introduced of I. C. S. officers into the Customs Service was necessary.

It brought men of a wider view into the Service, and it was also useful to the executive in dealing with commercial questions to have I. C. S. officers experienced in Customs work.

In reply to the chairman, witness admitted that there were various disadvantages from the point of view of efficiency of the service in introducing officers unaquainted with technical details of Customs work. Initial salaries in the Customs compared unfavourably with those paid by mercantile firms or by Port Commissioners.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, the witness said that the difficulty in recruiting Indians was because intercourse between Europeans and Indians was more difficult in the Customs than other Services, because Indians had little acquaintance with the class of Europeans with whom the Customs had to deal.

To Mr. Sly the witness said his experience of the Subordinate service did not lead him to think its members fit for recruitment to the Imperial service.

In reply to Mr. Madge he said that of the five Collectorates, three, Rangoon, Madras and Karachi, were held by non-Christians.

Mr. F. Buckney, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, said the present system of recruitment should be continued. The posts of Collector and Assistant Collector should be held by Europeans because of the classes of people the Customs had to deal with. Some I. C. S. men were necessary for the Service.

To Sir Valentine Chirol the witness said that to have the highest posts occupied by officers filled in by I. C. S. men did have somewhat a deadening effect on the ambitions of those in the Service.

Captain G. B. Arnold, Transport Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, said that for fifteen years he had been brought in contact with the Customs principally in landing and shipping work. Any irregularity of transfer affected those who had practical dealings with the Customs. He thought the Customs Service should be increased and two or three appointments given to Indians. He did not think I.C.S. men were needed in the Service.

To Sir Valentine Chirol he said that it would be a great incentive to officers of the Service to confine the prizes at the top to members of the Service.

THE PILOT SERVICE.

Commander Forteath, Acting Port Officer, Calcutta, was examined in regard to the Pilot Service. He regretted that it had become practically impossible to find sailing ships on which to train recruits for the Service. The present Board of Trade examinations which recruits had to pass, were unsatisfactory. They contained subjects which never did, and never would come, into a pilot's work.

He wished to get men out to the Service on Master's Certificate at the average age of twenty-five. At present men came out on Second Mates' certificates, at the age of about twenty. He thought the Service would not object to a modification of pay accompanied by an increase in pension. The Service laid great stress on the increase of pension but admitted the pay was very adequate. No Indians had applied for admission to the Service.

All ships were brought up the Hooghly by Europeans.

TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS.

In regard to the suggestion that a senior pilot should be put in administrative control over the Pilot Service, witness had no objection to it, so long as it was an extra appointment.

In answer to Mr. Sly, Commander Forteath said, that the Port Trust had nothing whatever to do with Port officers. It was a legitimate complaint of pilots that they got no pay when they were carried out to sea on occasions when the weather conditions made it impossible for them to leave the ship.

To the chairman witness said that his scheme for the reconstruction of the Service was not based on any deficiency in the present offices of the Service, but solely on training considerations.

Mr. C. G. Budge and Mr. G. S. Thorpe, Bengal Pilot Service, Calcutta, were examined on a joint memorandum. They thought that officers produced by the old system were superior to those produced by the present system. Recruits should undergo a prolonged training out here as soon as they came from a training ship. Training on sailing ships was not necessary for handlng steam-ships. For practical purposes a man of 24 or 25 with a Master's certificate had no more experience of the actual handling of a ship than a recruit straight from a training ship. It was therefore of no advantage to demand a Master's certificate as a condition of recruitment to the service.

PORT OFFICER NOT PILOT.

Some member of the Pilot Service should be placed in authority in the Port Office to settle any matters that might arise between pilots and Port officers. No Port officer, but only a pilot, could satisfactorily deal with these matters which required an intimate knowledge of the pilotage of the Hooghly. The tendency on the Hooghly was for a larger class of ships.

There were fluctuations of pay within, and between, grades of the Service. These fluctuations were dependent on luck, by which he meant that the pilot who got ballast ships to pilot was a loser. The chief objection to the system of the pooling of pay was that the competitive fee system acted as an incentive.

In reply to Mr. Fisher witness said that members of the Domiciled Community in India, who wished to enter the Pilot Service, should be sent Home for training on the Worcester of Conway.

Mr. E. J. Kerr, Port Commissioner, Calcutta, said that the present system of training for the Pilot Service was quite satisfactory, judged by results. It would be to the advantage of the Service if the disproportion between pay and pension was adjusted. A salaried system as against the present competitive fee system of pay should not affect either the safety or rapidity with which ships would be taken on the Hooghly.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

LORD BRASSEY AND THE CREW OF THE SUNBEAM.

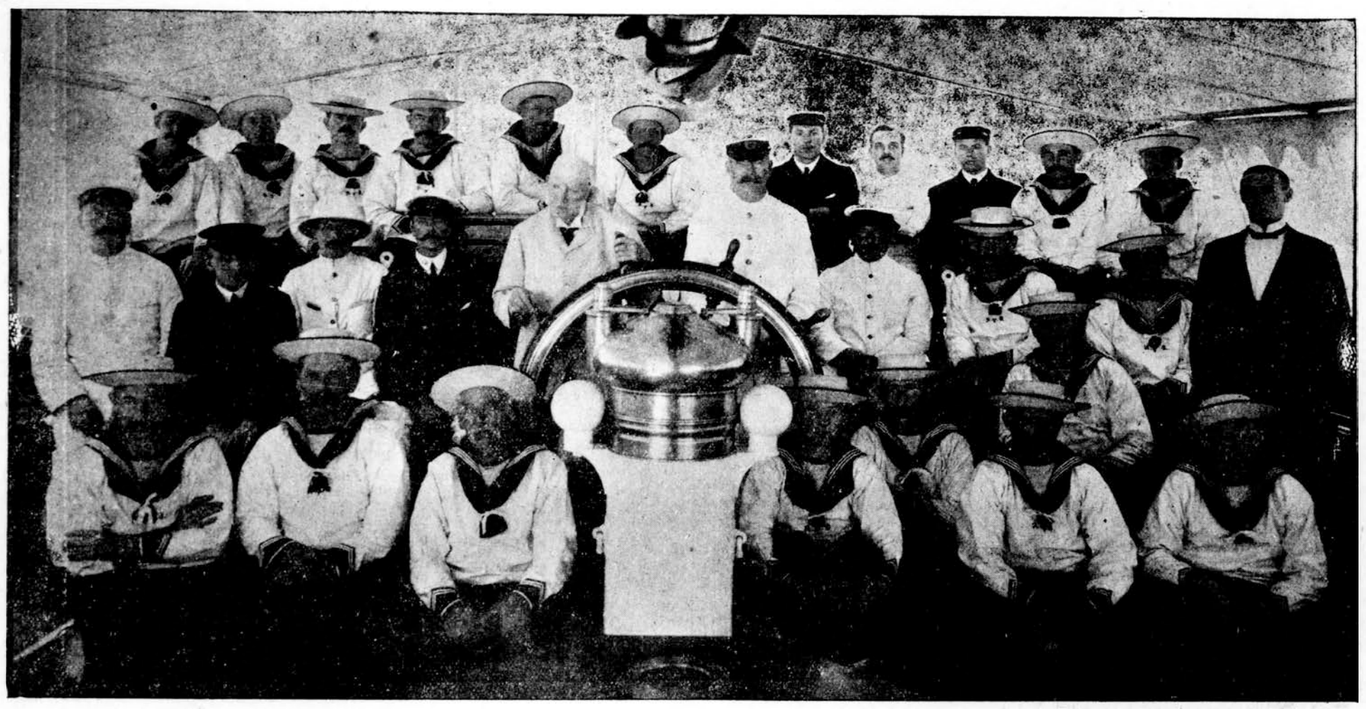

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Lord Brassey's Yacht Sunbeam has been a feature of great interest during the past few weeks in Bombay Harbour. Yesterday His Lordship entertained a party on board which included H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Ratan and Lady Tata, Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta, Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Macbain and Mrs. Macbain, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Petit, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Major Hughes and many other well-known Bombay people. Lady Mabelle Egerton, Miss Egerton, Captain Egerton, and Captain Blackburn assisted his Lordship in receiving and entertaining the guests, who spent a delightful couple of hours inspecting the Yacht and enjoying the harbour breezes. The above is a photograph, just taken, of Lord Brassey with his crew.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON BANK.

HOT L MANAGER I N TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Nur Mahomed Moosa, a shop-keeper, and Tekchand Gopaldas, manager of the Kashmere Hotel the first accused, with cheating the Sind and Baluchistan Bank in liquidation in respect of Rs. 3,500, and the second with abetment. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. C. N. Kanga, pleader, defended the first, and Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the second accused.

Mr. Nicholson, opening the case for the prosecution said the complainant Bijlani was manager of the local branch of the Bank. The second accused Tekchand was a friend of Sardar Sardool Singh, managing Director of the Bank, and took a great interest in the opening of the Branch in May 1913. The managing Director recommended Tekchand to the complainant as a man to be depended for safe advice in matters relating to the Bank. About four days after the opening of the Branch, Tekchand took a loan of Rs. 2,000 from the Bank on a 'Hundi' and on the 19th May he introduced the first accused who was then attired in exceptionally good clothes and appeared to be a man of means. He (the second accused) represented that the first accused was a respectable and rich man possessing large property in Jamnagar. He further represented that the first accused's father was a rich merchant and his father-in-law was a rich man up-country, and recommended him for a loan of Rs. 3,000. The next day Tekchand brought a "Hundi" for Rs. 3,000 signed by one Nabibux and endorsed by the first accused. The money for the "Hundi" was credited to a current account opened in the first accused's name. The next day Tekchand presented a cheque for Rs. 2,000 signed by the first accused and drawn in his (Tekchand's) favour and thus wiped off his (Tekchand's) debt. Subsequently one B. N. Nanji, a marker in a billiard room, presented two cheques for Rs. 500 each for the balance of Rs. 1,000.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS FROM BEGINNING.

The manager declined to give money without identification, whereupon Nanji brought Tekchand, who identified him and the money was paid. On the "Hundi" falling due, notices were sent in the names of Nabi and the first accused. As to who Nabi was and where he lives there was no information. Subsequently Tekchand told the complainant that the first accused's father was ill and that he (the first accused) therefore wanted time to pay the "Hundi" up. Tekchand then brought three 'Hundis' for Rs. 1,000 each signed by one Ali Mahomed, whose identity was not known, and endorsed by the first accused and a promissory note for Rs. 500 signed by the first accused, which Tekchand asked the manager to cash. This was done. Subsequently however, nothing was heard of these persons. When the time came for payment, the manager asked Tekchand about the money, but the latter denied all knowledge of the transactions between Noor Mahomed and the Bank. Subsequently Mr. Nicholson alleged, it was found that the first accused was a different kind of man from what he was represented to be. This accused had a small shop with a frontage of only three feet on Majid Bunder Road and dealt in second hand articles. All the representations made about him were false and his father was dead about twelve years ago. It was also found that the "Hundis" were drawn up in Tekchand's Hotel and was in the handwriting of one of his lodgers, and the promissory note was in Tekchand's handwriting.

Mr. Godinho said the second accused Tekchand had on the 29th November, last, filed a complaint for defamation in connection with the same matter against Ganpatrai, Secretary of the Bank, who had written to Tekchand's father alleging that he 'Tekchand) had cheated the Bank. These allegations, Mr. Godinho contended, were false and defamatory.

B. K. Bijlani, manager of the Bank in liquidation, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that in May last, he came down to Bombay from Sindh as manager of the Bombay Branch of the Sindh and Baluchistan Bank and was appointed to that post by Sardar Sardool Singh, managing Director of the Bank, who was then in Bombay but was away on the 5th May 1913, when the Branch was opened. He knew the second accused. The Sardar told him to take the second accused Tekchand's advice in matters relative to the Bank and told the latter to give him (the witness) advice from time to time. In consequence of this the witness had confidence in the second accused. All the arrangements at the ceremony of opening the Branch were made by Tekchand. The witness produced a copy of the paper distributed by Tekchand at the time of the opening ceremony. The paper referred to above was read by Tekchand. On the 9th May Tekchand came to the Bank to have a loan of Rs. 2,000. The witness gave him the loan and the latter passed a "Hundi". He gave him the full amount, and Tekchand paid the amount of interest separately. He produced the cash voucher for the interest, and also cash voucher for the cheque book issued at the same time on the same day. The "Hundi' was returned to the accused, when the latter paid it by a cheque.

The further hearing was adjourned.

TELEGRAPH MASTER CONVICTED.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, disposed of the case in which William Lafond, a Telegraph Master, stood charged as a public servant with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money namely Rs. 755 in the year 1911, Rs. 2,145 in 1912 and Rs. 1,290 in 1913.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Godinho, and Mr. D. Bilimoria, pleaders defended the accused.

In opening the evidence Mr. Philip Vincent DeSouza, Deputy Superintendent and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent Central Telegraph Office Bombay, stated that William Lafond was in charge of the Telegraph Sub-office at Bhendy Bazaar since August 1911. One of his duties involved the receiving of applications from the public for registration of abbreviated addresses for telegraphic purposes for which certain charges were paid by the public. These charges should have been duly acknowledged by the accused by affixing stamps upon certain forms and the subsequent defacement of postage stamps indicating the amount of the charges paid.

These forms should then be submitted to the Check Office at Calcutta. Suspicion arose that the accused was misappropriating public money by not accounting for fees received for the registration of abbreviated addresses. In consequence of this enquiries were made and the records at Bhendy Bazaar were examined when it was discovered that Rs. 755 were misappropriated in 1911, Rs. 2,145 in 1912 and Rs. 1,290 in 1913.

The accused in his defence stated that owing to ill-health and failing memory he used to convert the amounts received for Registration charges into Telegraph stamps in batches. This he could prove by the receipts submitted from the Check Office which showed that the stamps were sent back in batches of 20 and 30 at a time.

The accused on receiving these receipts used to hand them over to his jemadar whose duty it was to fix them on the counterfoil of the form. The accused had arranged that on despatching the fees in the form of stamps, intimation should be sent to the Central Telegraph Office to show that such and such a word had been registered. But since the accused had entrusted this work to his assistants the forms bearing the stamps had never been forwarded to the Check Office. And as a long period had elapsed since he occurrence the accused was unable to prove or find out whether the money had been misappropriated by his assistants.

In concluding his defence the accused prayed the Court to take a lenient view of the case in consideration of the plight he was in owing to his bad health and loss of memory, and the fact that he might lose his pension and thus his wife and children would be left penniless in this world.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, remarked that as the accused had hitherto borne a good character and had served for thirty years, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH CARRIAGE.

Before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. R. P. Masani, a coachman named Krishna Kurson was charged with rash and negligent driving by Inspector Daglesh and Dalton, Mr. P. Godinho, pleader defended the accused while Mr. B N. Athavale, pleader appeared on behalf of the coachman. It appears from the evidence that a collision occurred between a motorcar and the accused's carriage on the Queen's Road in front of the Automobile Company on Christmas Eve at about 8 p.m. It was alleged that Mr. Butler who was driving the motor car rushed into the open yard by taking a sharp turning without blowing his horn with the result that he collided with the carriage driven by the accused, and the horse was severely injured Their Worships, discharged the accused.

CHILD SUCCUMBS TO BURNS.

Sakeena, a Mahomedan child, three years of age, died at her residence in Pakmadia Street on Tuesday night from burns which she sustained about a month ago. It appears that the deceased was sleeping on the floor in her house, and a few yards away there was an open kerosine oil lamp burning on the ground. The deceased in her sleep, rolled as far as the lamp and upset it. The lamp flared up and Sakeena's clothes caught fire and her screams brought her mother on the scene. The fire was put out and Sakeena was treated at home but died on Thursday night.

"The Hindu" learns that Lord Pentland has expressed his inhability to accept the office of Patron of the newly started Young Men's Indian Association, at Madras. The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has resigned the office of Joint Honorary Secretary of the said Association.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

JUNGLE CLEARING DEPRECATED.

(Associated Press.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

The Sanitary Conference reassembled at 10 a.m., this morning, when Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, delivered his introductory address on research. On its conclusion the Conference divided into two Sections.

PAPERS ON MALARIA.

Section "A" was presided over by Sir Pardey Lukis. The first subject on the Agenda was malaria. Captain White in introducing Dr. De Mello's paper on "Malaria in Goa," referred to the interesting recommendations which it was proposed to enforce in Portuguese India.

Major Marjoribank's report on malaria in Salsette was then introduced by the author. He referred to two points in his paper: (1) The effect of proximity to the hills on an increase in spleen rate and (2) The effect of combination of trees and grass in intensifying malaria, by shutting off the sea breezes. In Salsettee malaria was now much worse than in previous years, though no physiographical change had taken place. The only change had been the introduction of railways, which seemed to indicate that this was the probable cause.

Dr. Bose dwelt on the removal of breeding pools as desirable anti-malarial measure. Education was necessary to teach the villagers the value of dry land for the erection of their houses. He was in favour of jungle clearing.

JUNGLE CLEARING.

Sir Pardey Lukis asked for an expression of the views of the members of the Conference on the benefits of jungle clearing and anti-malarial measures.

Dr. Bentley after stating that conditions of Bengal villages, which were quite different from those in other parts of India, deprecated the introduction of the experiment in Bengal. Ninety per cent of the jungle in close proximity to habitations was not rank vegetation but very useful to the people and could not be cleared without great opposition. In Bengal the presence of such jungle did not cause malaria.

The next subject discussed was cholera. Major Greig introduced his paper on the vitality of the cholera vibre outside the human body.

The next subject on the Agenda was relapsing fever. Major Bissett's paper was taken as read in his absence. Major Liston then introduced two papers by himself, and Dr. Turkhad on guinea worm deseases in India. He said that the prevalence of this disease in India was due largely to the suspicion, ignorance and indifference of the people and their lack of co-operation with one another and with Government.

The Conference adjourned at 1-30 p.m., till 10 a.m., on Friday the 23rd instant.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Annual Meeting of the Senate to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 24th January 1914, at 5-45 p.m., the following items of business will be considered:

(I) Biennial Election of the Registrar.

The Hon'ble Principal R. P. Paranipye and the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. A. K. Donald and Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni have given due notice of their intention to propose an second, respectively—

The Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur be elected Registrar of the University for the next two years.

(II) Annual Election of three members of the Board of Accounts.

Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta and Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker have given due notice of their intention to propose and second, respectively—

That Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., be re-elected members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

(III) Assignment of the newly nominated and renominated Fellows to Faculties.

The Rev. Dr. Scott has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the newly nominated and renominated Fellows be assigned to Faculties marked against their name.

Col. R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S. (Medicine), The Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D. (Arts), Accacio G. Viegas, Esq., L.M. & S. (Medicine), The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, B.Sc., M.A. (Arts), J. A. Turner, Esq., M.D., D.P.H. (Medicine), and Shaik Abdul Kadir Surfraz, M.A. (Arts).

Sir Alfred Hopkinson will deliver an address to the Senate.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARTNERS AT LAW.

ORDER OF COMPENSATION OBJECTED TO.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

AJITSING SEVAKLAL VARMA *v.* RICHMOND ALEXANDER.

This was an application in revision made to the High Court against the decision of Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who had directed the accused to pay Rs. 50 as compensation to the opponent under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code and further required him to enter into a bond for Rs. 100 to attend and pay the fine within five days.

This case arose under the following circumstances: The applicant joined the opponent as a working partner in a partnership business in European felt hats. He was sent to various places in that capacity for securing orders at the expense of the opponent. Having returned from Jabbalpur on 30th August, the applicant on the 31st August went to see the opponent at his house. The applicant was then asked what orders he had secured and he replied that no orders had been secured but assurances had been obtained from some of the merchants he had seen. The opponent thereupon assaulted and pushed the applicant forcibly with the result that he fell down and was injured.

The applicant then lodged a complaint against the opponent. After the receipt of the summons the opponent moved the Police against the applicant on a false charge of criminal breach of trust on the 25th of September, with the result that the Police unnecessarily detained the applicant in custody for nearly eight hours on the 30th. The Police having eventually discovered that the applicant was innocent let him off after his prolonged detention and after his premises were searched. The applicant's complaint was heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who passed an order of acquittal in favour of the opponent.

Mr. S. R. Davar on behalf of the applicant contended that the order directing compensation to be paid to the opponent was highly unjust and illegal under the circumstances of the case. The Magistrate should have called upon the applicant to urge his objections against the proposed order under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code and should have recorded and considered the same as he was bound to do according to law.

Their Lordships discharged the rule and said that the Magistrate in such cases should call upon the accused to urge his objections against the order under section 250 in accordance with law.

Mr. S. R. Davar with Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

CLOTH MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

ADJUDICATION ORDER REVOKED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar being the Commissioner.

RE CHHAGAGLAL DOLATRA AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, appearing for the first insolvent, applied for the setting aside of the adjudication order as far as his client was concerned.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Feriera and Divan, opposed the application on behalf of the petitioning creditor. He said that there were several other creditors of the insolvents who were not served with the notice.

His Lordship: Is the Official Assignee served? The Advocate-General: Yes.

Proceeding, counsel said that his client was one of the five partners of the firm of Jamietram Chunilal and Co., which carried on business in one of the cloth markets of Bombay. On November 2, 1910, a deed was entered into by the partners by which the period of partnership, was limited to three years. In 1912, a dispute arose in the firm which led to the dissolution of the partnership on July 5, 1912, some of the partners opposed such dissolution and a mortage was passed by two of them, Narandas Gopaldas and Chimanlal Chunilal in favour of the petitioning creditor on December 4, 1912. Narandas and Chunilal soon after became insolvents and they attempted, counsel stated, to make his client an insolvent. The firm was adjudged insolvent on December 17, 1913, but his client was at that date not a partner of it and was not guilty of any act of insolvency. Counsel therefore submitted that the adjudication order as far as it concerned his client, be revoked.

Mr. Davar stated that the firm consisted of five partners of whom one, Runchood Mowji, was dead. He stated that though the petition was presented by two partners, it was the firm that was adjudicated as insolvent. The Official Assignee obtained all the assets of the firm. Chhaganlal was a partner of the firm and as the firm had incurred some loss, he was bound to pay it.

His Lordship in passing order said, that Chhaganlal was not liable to pay the mortgage money and the order of adjudication against him should be set aside.

RE PARASHRAM RAMDANDAS AND OTHERS.—

Mr. Raies, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Parasram and moved that the adjudication order against him should be revoked.

Mr. Falayakshan, instructed by Messrs. Surajmal and Co., appeared for one of the creditors and stated that the petitioning creditor adjudged all the seven partners of the firm. They then applied for the revocation of the order which was cancelled. From the affidavit which they had put in, it was then found that out of these seven involvents, the present five insolvents were partners of the firm, and they were adjudged insolvents.

His Lordship ordered that the adjudication order against the first insolvent be annulled.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 22ND OF OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-12.

332-13—C P D'Cunha Krishna Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

300-13—Datur & Co. Hathibhai Kalidanji v. Versey Poonja & anr. Madh. K & Ch Moti & D Part heard 12-1-14.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis M & K.

502-07—Sme. B & Co The Advocate General of Bombay and anr. v. Dayabhai Tapordas & ors Ragh N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

Long Causes.

336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v. Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v. Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v. Purshottam Pittamber & others Raghavya N & Co.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co., v. Radhaba Widow and anr. v. Walibai Widow Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas & ors. v. Messrs Ramratan Okamal a firm.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr Sunderdas & Co. Crawford B & Co.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limijibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman & ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W & Co.

231-13—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Bankar & ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors Smetham B & Co. Manecklal and T.

604-13—Madhowji K & C Bai Jivkore Widow v. Davabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra and anr v. Trikamdas Dalsukhram & ors Daphtary F and D

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin & anr v. Fakernboo Widow and anr Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doll & Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr In person Jehangir G & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar In person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v. Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr. Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff D. and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Jafferji Motichand & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

724-12—Dubash & P Bhogilal Magaulal v. Ranchhordas Varjiwandas & ors. Hirlal & Co Edgelow G W & Co. Dubash & Co.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

674-13—Nadushaw & D May Margaret Fernandez v. John Caredad Haz & ors. P D'Cunha.

Short Cause.

1010-13—Chitnis M & K. Sakharam Appaji Mainekar v. Mahadev Babaji Mainekar & anr. Part heard 16-12-13.

Long Cause.

341-13—Shroff D & D Bai Gajrebai widow v. Shamrao Shivshankar Taljade Little & Co.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judan & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moldina Haji Cassam Ludah & ors. Bhai K & G.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co. a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

58-12—Shroff D & D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v. Bhila Chandarsingh & ors Subnis & G. .

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwa Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manchar & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Menta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darnwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachaud Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Manchersha & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Ebrahimbhoy Kasrimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co. Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

838-13—Crawford B & Co. Ld v. T S Ramchandra & Bros a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

4-10—Khanderao L & M Mahomedali Jivaji v. Verdoobai Widow and ors. Payne and Co. Part heard.

Short Cause.

1175-13—Bhai K & G Mangumal Jethanand a firm v. Mahomed bin Ali ZiZani & anr Mirza M & M.

Long Causes.

56-13.—Ty. W. and Co., Mahomed Umar Aba Naiya v. Noor Mahomed Chaudhai and ors.

881-11.—Daft. F. and D., R. D. Sethna and ors. v. Bai Lonabai and ors., Hiralal and Co., Jam. R. and D., Sham. M. and H., Ty. D. and Co.

526-13.—Malvi H. M. and R., Lalji Poonsi and Co. a firm v. Hebili Alli and ors., Forbes and Co.

1045-12.—Sham. M. and H., Bayabai Skalkar and ors. v. Haradas Ranchhodas and ors., Edg. G. W. and Co., Madh. K. and Ch.

967-12.—Mulji and Th., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Nani widow and ors., Ty. D. and Co.

404-13.—Madhowji K. and Ch., Madanlal Umedram v. Trimbaiklal Umedram, Amir and D.

889-12.—Madhi and My. M. and Ch., Gordhandas Norarji and ors. v. Navalbai widow and ors., Edg. G. W. and Co.

750-13.—Shroff D. and Dh., Mulji Shamfri v. Dossabhoy Horunji Banji and ors., Nandh. K. and Ch.

751-13.—In Person, Sukaraman Palooji and ors. v. Chumabai widow, Jehangir M. and S.

752-13.—Payne and Co., Lallubhai Javer v. Bai Nonal widow, Mulji and Thr.

787-13.—Shamrao M. and H., Sarasmatibai widow v. Govind Daji Pawar and ors., D. J. Mantri.

800-13.—Nadershir and D., Bai Sakarbai widow v. Chatterbhoy Dayal, C. P. D'Cunha.

866-13.—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Messrs. Hatibhai Naganbhai and Co. a firm v. Kishovlal Poovjaram, Balknell and Co.

885-13.—D. J. Mantri, Sadekalli Kakabhoy v. Abdulla Satubhoy Hasum, Ard. H. D. and Co.

810-13.—Nann H. and Co., Chandrakant Pandarinath Purshotam and ors. v. Kusbnabai widow, Pumanand and Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co. Mahomed Yusuf & Esmail v. Tutamabai widow Matubhai J & M.

1275-12—Smetham B & Co. Framji Sorabji Ghandy & ors v. Lakshmibai widow Wadia G & Co.

932-12—Khanderao H M Hassam Miya v. Hajgor Esmail Chotano Khatizabai & ors. Judah & S.

1223-12—D J Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors v. Gajanba Narayen & ors Little & Co D J Mantri.

814-13.—Rustomji and Co., Dada Aliad v. Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismalil bin Mahomed Abdulla Bjaiji, Crawford B. and Co.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord and Lady Pentland will give a Garden Party on Wednesday the 4th of February to meet the representatives of the Christian Churches and Missions in the Presidency.

Lord and Lady Pentland will entertain the Members of the Madras Legislative Council, to dinner on the 26th instant to meet the Members of the Public Services Commission. On Saturday the 7th February, Their Excellencies are giving a Concert in the Banqueting Hall.

Nearly all the renowned representatives of the art of music in Southern India assembled last week at Tiruvadi, Tanjore District, to celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of Theagaraja, a distinguished master of the art. During the week various musical entertainments were given in different branches of music, vocal, instrumental, *Hari Kathas* etc., to large audiences.

The Subordinate Judge, 1st court Monghyr, is engaged in hearing a sensational case in which the Ahmadi (Kadiani) sect of the Mahomedans are plaintiffs and the Sunni (Hanafi) sect are defendants. The plaintiffs claim the right to pray in the mosque which the defendants deny. The case opened on the 13th instant. The case is proceeding. Crowds of Mahomedans of both sects gather in the "ijlas" room and watched the case with keen interest.

Mr. Rowley, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madras, assisted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and a posse of reserve constables raided the village of Sangalpatti and arrested a large number of dacoits, including Mull Mayandi, the leader of the gang, who were doing havoc in the Sangalpatti and the neighbouring villages. Most of the members of the gang were found sheltered in the village school under the management of a catechiest. They were remanded till the 26th inst.

The Cochin Correspondent of a Madras paper understands from a reliable source that the Governor will pay his official visit to Native and British Cochin at the end of March after the completion of His Excellency's tour in Tinnevelly and other places, which, will be undertaken next month. It is further understood that the abdication of the throne by H. H. the Rajah of Cochin will take place during His Excellency's official visit to Ernakulam. The installation of the Heir-Apparent will take place soon after the abdication, and the ceremony as usual, will be performed in the old Muttoncherry Palace, presided over by the British Resident.

The Government of India is now considering the proposals received from various local Governments in connection with the additional staff which will be required to cope with the work expected in connection with the Indian Companies Act of 1913, which will come into force in April next. Due compliance with the provisions of the new Act will involve the examination and record of a large number of documents, and this work is expected to be particularly heavy in Bengal and Bombay, where numerous public companies are in operation. The number of registered companies in the former province is 748 and in the latter 572.

At the last meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council Mian Mahomed Shafi and Lala Shadi Lal both made references to the question of raising the status of the Chief Court to that of a High Court. In reply Mr. Barron, the Chief Secretary, said he could not add anything to the reply given by him to a formal question. The official proceedings published in the local Government Gazette put in Mr. Barron's mouth the assurance "I can only hope that the wish may be soon realized." A correction slip has now been issued withdrawing the "hope" that was given by the Chief Secretary. In its place the following cold statement appears:—"As I have already explained, this is a matter regarding which my lips are sealed."

SURAT DEFAMATION CASE.

SEQUEL TO A JAIN EXCOMMUNICATION.

HIGH COURT DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

Justices Heaton and Shah presiding over the appellate bench of the High Court, yesterday, rejected the application for revision of Manecklal Ghelabhai, the complainant in the Surat Defamation Case against the order of acquittal of the defendants by the First Class Magistrate of Surat.

Manecklal Ghelabhai of Surat, had filed a suit in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, at Surat, charging Naginchand Jhaverchand with defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and Chunilal Chaganlal, Sobhagchand Telakchand, Hirachand Telakchand and Savaichand Surchand, with abetment of defamation.

Mr. A. F. Dalal, First Class Magistrate, of Surat, who tried the case had in his judgment stated that on May 30th, 1911, it was alleged that all the accused had conspired together to form an illegal association with the intention of defaming Manecklal and calling him a "Shasan-dropi" (i.e. subverter of religion). The accused called together a *Chatur Vidhi Sangh*, which meant a meeting of the members of the Caste collected from the four corners of the world on the 18th June, 1911, and passed a resolution at this meeting excommunicating Manecklal. An account of this meeting was prepared with the help of Chunilal, the second accused, and communicated to the Gujrathi evening paper known as the "Sanj Vartman" published in Bombay, and also in several other vernacular papers both in Bombay and the mofussil.

Naginchand Javerchand, the first accused, was charged with having got the proceedings of the meeting published in a special supplement which was issued by the "Deshi Mitra," a Gujrathi weekly, published in Surat, copies of which were freely distributed at Surat. Sabhagchand, Hirachand and Savaichand were further charged with having under the leadership of Naginchand invited another meeting of the caste and passed another resolution confirming the previous resolution excommunicating Manecklal. At this meeting Manecklal was declared an outcaste.

Mr. Dalal observed that for some time past considerable commotion had been caused in a portion of the Jain community by the conduct of two of its members and created a split in the Jain community. This split and the subsequent religious enthusiasm of the opposing parties had given rise to the present complaint. What the accused had done in this case was in the cause of religion and not through spite, enmity or ill-feeling against Manecklal. The prosecution had failed to prove that the accused had caused the distribution of the handbills in question. Also there was nothing to show that the accused gave a caste-dinner from which Manecklal was excluded. Mr. Dalal accordingly acquitted all the accused. Against this order of acquittal Manecklal presented an application to the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the applicant contended that the mere fact that the manuscript of the report sent to the press was found in possession of Chunilal and was in his handwriting was *prima facie* evidence of publication by him.

Their Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel rejected the application.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared on behalf of the applicant.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the daily business routine I have noted, as all my friends have also noted rather patiently, that there appears a certain touch of self-interestedness often adopted by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Members, in settling the prices of the cotton purchases, when they generally look at the prevailing quotations in the outer market, rather unsuitable, and not to be fairly considered from the standpoint of business. There is an established practice, with them, as now evinced often, that they fix upon the prices of cotton for a particular delivery, at an unjust reduced limit, (or call it a slaughter price) compared with the rates ruling for the same kind of cotton in the outer market, as well with the prices for cotton of the same kind, daily bought or sold by them, in the Colaba market. Instances if required can be found in numbers. What is the underlying point for so treating the market, (or say depressing the market)? My native friends in the line know full well, but do not care to raise a voice. I ask the merchants, to resolve to set right such a differential view, by drawing the attention, as I hereby do, of the Association, because the arguments are quite clear.

Will not the Association explain their attitude with respect to the above? I think they fully understand how they wield the market (check the trade) rather unjustly to the disadvantage of the native circle, who put implicit faith in their working. Yours, etc.

A COTTON MERCHANT.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Rai Bahadur Jogendra Ch. Ghose, Vakil, Calcutta High Court, entertained several Indian and European gentlemen at a Tea Party on Friday last, at his Bhowanipur residence in honour of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gest, of New York. Mr. Gest has always been a friend of India and especially of Hindu students in America. Mr. and Mrs. Gest with their daughter left Calcutta on Friday morning.

INDIA'S SEAPORTS.

BOMBAY'S SUPERIOR FACILITIES.

HEAVY ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan 21.

Mr. G. G. Buchanan, C. I. E., Chairman of the Port Commissioners, has just issued to the local press a memorandum containing an interesting review of the financial status and working of the four principal ports of the Indian Empire, namely Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Rangoon, during the past year. Although they differ considerably in the nature of their trade and the facilities provided for its accommodation, there is enough similarity to warrant a comparison on broad lines.

The memorandum shows, Bombay has in the last ten years increased its indebtedness by 6,58½ lakhs. Karachi has borrowed and expended 180 lakhs. Calcutta borrowed 574 lakhs and Rangoon 263.

The proportion of establishment charges in Calcutta in proportion to revenue is greater even than at Rangoon, where the wages are notoriously high and a shipowner pays in dues and charges exclusive of pilotage, over 8 annas per registered ton of shipping entering the port, as against 3.26 annas at Bombay; 5.73 at Karachi and 3.49 annas at Rangoon; whilst the pilotage alone on the same bases costs 5.51 annas as against 1.03 annas at Bombay, 1.16 at Karachi and 1.89 annas at Rangoon.

The total tonnage of exports during the year amounted to 2,66.000 tons in Rangoon, thus exceeding Karachi whose export was 2,18,3000 tons.

The river dredging works have been a considerable drain on the Port's resources, involving in the payment of interest and sinking fund, an annual charge of six lakhs, but as the alternative was the probable diversion of the deep water channel from Rangoon and the consequent closing of the port, almost any expenditure was justifiable to prevent such disaster.

The port authorities at Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon have had so far as possible met the primary requirements of the modern port and Bombay in particular will on conclusion of the new dockworks be the second in equipment to no part in the world.

Rangoon is at the present time well-equipped both as regards berthage of steamers and despatch of goods and in the past year out of 1906 incoming vessels berthed at jetties only 17 were unable to be berthed immediately on arrival, aggregate delay being only 5 days. Calcutta has not been so fortunate and trade has overtaken the accommodation to an alarming extent, the report under review showing that of the 273 vessels accommodated at import jetties no less than 147 vessels sustained an aggregate delay of 395 days.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A THAKOR.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A VASSAL.

TRIAL BY SPECIAL COMMISSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SADRA, Jan. 19.

A case is now being heard before a Special Commission consisting of Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, Major Harold and H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla in which Thakor Hamirshingji, Mansinghji of Rupal, Mahikantha is charged with having abetted the murder of a Bhayat of his (vassal) named Navalsing Jawansingh of Dhundher by his cousin Takhatsingji Jalamsingji and others was commenced.

The hearing opened on Monday when Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Public Prosecutor of Surat assisted by Mr. M. N. Shaikh of the Ahmedabad Bar, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Dera Sari, Bar-at-law, watched the case on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Binning, Bar-at-law, Bombay defended the accused Thakore of Rupal. Mr. Harilal Parekh of Ahmedabad defended the sixth accused and Mr. Desai the other accused.

Mr. Binning at the outset raised the question whether the Special Commission had Jurisdiction to hear the case.

The Court having overruled the objection, Mr. Gandhi opened the case for the Crown.

The complainant in answer to Mr. Gandhi stated that there was a long standing enmity between the family of the deceased and the Thakor of Rupal. Disputes had been going on between them on account of the claim of jurisdiction over Dhundhar set up by the Thakor. That was finally set at rest by Government on 19th August, last, when they decided that it would be unsafe just at present to give jurisdiction to the Thakor. The deceased was murdered within a fortnight of this decision.

Four witnesses were examined to prove that the accused Takharsinghji and the deceased were together on the day previous to the occurrence from afternoon till lamp light; and that the deceased was the worse for liquor when he returned home in the evening.

The hearing was adjourned.

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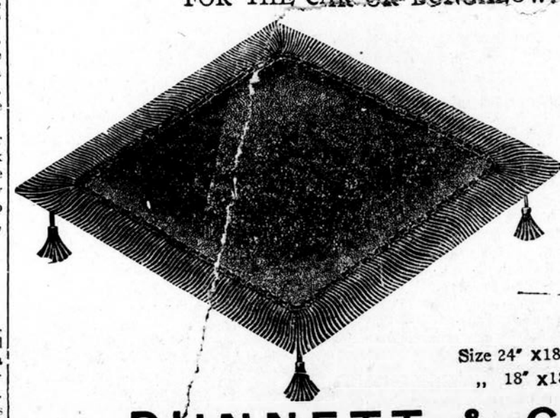

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LORD STRATHCONA.

A Character Study.

That brilliant biographer Mr. A. G. Gardiner, recently contributed to the "Daily News and Leader" the following striking character sketch of Lord Strathcona, the Grand Old Man of Canada, who has just died.

If your way of life carries you in these days to the great public dinners and functions of the London season there is one figure that will be more memorable to you than any other. It stands out from the background of conventional figures like a solitary snow peak from the browns and greens of the valley. It seems divided from all the rest by an immeasurable gulf of years. We are of to-day and yesterday, but from what remote past does this venerable guest come into our midst? What tale does he bring of far times and far lands? The figure is bowed, but still agile; the head, a splendour of white hair, white as the driven snow, heavy white brows overhanging the keen and searching eyes, white beard, complexion white. It is like an allegory of the Great White North. And the suggestion is not wholly fanciful. For this is Lord Strathcona, and it is from the frozen shores of Labrador that he brings the snow of winters of long ago.

Sydney Smith said of Macaulay that he was "like a book in breeches." One may say of Lord Strathcona that he is like Canada in swallow-tails. He is not so much a man as a legend—the legend of half a continent. You shake hands with him and it is as if you shake hands with a section of the British Empire. You talk with him and it is as if Canada is before you telling her astonishing story. And if the accent still betrays some hint of the Highlands that only makes the impression more complete, for the eminent Canadian usually has his roots in Scottish soil. There have been two great currents westward from these islands across the Atlantic. One has flowed from Ireland to the United States; one from Scotland to Canada. Both have had their source in the same tragedy—the tragedy of the land. The Highlanders fled from their burning homesteads to find ultimately a refuge in the solitudes north of the great lakes, and to lay there the foundations of a mighty nation. The straths are desolate, and the deer wander over the ruins of the crofters' homes; but across the Atlantic the seed blown from those straths has made the plains to stand thick with corn and the desert to blossom as the rose.

CANADA OF LONG AGO.

And in the track of the exiles of the eighteenth century followed the adventurers of the nineteenth. One day, seventy-five years ago, about the time when the girl Queen, Victoria, was being crowned in the Abbey, there reached Labrador, to take up duties under the Hudson Bay Company, a lad from Forres, in Morayshire—his name Donald Alexander Smith. When you find an indisputable Highlander claiming kinship with the great family of Smith you may suspect that there is a tale "of old, old unhappy far-off things" behind the disguise. Many a Highlander who had been "out" in the lost cause of the Stuarts in the '15 and the '45 re-emerged under some homely patronymic that spelt safety; and the ancestor of young Donald was probably among the number.

The lad reached the solitudes of Labrador alone, unfriended and poor, having travelled hundreds of miles on snow-shoes. It was the loneliest outpost of a lonely land. Canada, three-quarters of a century ago, was still an undiscovered country, far more remote than Australia is to-day. The sailing vessels that carried young Donald thither had occupied six weeks over the journey and it was not until later in the year that the first passenger steamer from England; the "Great Western," arrived in New York harbour. West of the settlements on the St. Lawrence there stretched a solitude to the far Pacific shores. Over the vast territory afterwards known as the province of Ruperstland—the Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan of to-day—the Hudson Bay Company held dominion. Here and there, but at incredible intervals, a little ford of the company was planted in the trackless wilderness—one as it were, in Kent, another in Lancashire, a third in Scotland. Outside these tiny shelters, the primeval forest and the wandering Indian. One of the chief of these bases was Fort Garry, with a white population numbering a few score. To-day Fort Garry is the great city of Winnipeg, the centre of the chief agricultural industry in the world.

FRUGAL AND GENEROUS.

In this mighty transformation no single influence has played so great a part as Lord Strathcona. Canada would have developed without him, of course. But it would not have developed so rapidly or in the same direction. He brought to it at a critical time a constancy of purpose and a steady faith that were of incalculable service. His very limitations were largely the secret of his power. Romantic though his career has been, there is no touch of romance in his temperament. He is neither a man of genius, nor an idealist. He is just an ordinary man in an extraordinary degree—simple, honest clear-sighted, practical as a plumber, stable as the hills. He himself would be the last to claim any kinship with the superman. What he has done has been done with weapons within the reach of all—"honesty frugality and perservance," the lessons of that frugal home where eighty years ago he sat reading his Horace by rush-light. "A mother's early training" he will tell you "has everything to do with a man's career. I know mine had with me. She taught me to work when I was young and to save money—two very important things in a man's life."

There are other important things, which were not forgotten in that humble school. He learned the lesson of generosity. It is not difficult for a man whose riches are beyond calculation to be a public benefactor. In this country one might think it was, for our rich men have lost the fine tradition of public munificence. With all their faults the American millionaires have that trait and Lord Stratchona shares it. But it is not his great benefactions—the gift and endowment of the Victoria Hospital at Montreal, the equipment of Strathcona's Horse for the Boer War, the millions he has spent on the McGill University and other institutions—that are the true witness to his generosity; but the habits of a lifetime. "When was a poor man," said one who knows him well to me, "he had the same generous instincts. If he had only two rooms there was always one room for a guest." And there is an incident on record from his childhood which shows that though his mother taught him to save money, she taught him also something even better. When he was a boy of nine the Findhorn and he Spey broke their boundaries and flooded the country. Many of the peasants, with their families, came into Forres to seek refuge, and amongst them the parents of one of Donald's playmates who had been drowned in the floods. After school Donald called upon them, and with a gravity far beyond his years condoled with them and on leaving handed to them his riches, amounting to one shilling and some odd coppers. That is as convincing a witness to this pleasant phase of his character as the McGill University.

And in addition to work and thrift his career has been founded on two other homely virtues—duty and constancy. He is never tired of inculcating duty. "Don't go to Canada to have an easy time," he says. "You will not find any of its streets paved with gold. But work hard and do your duty and you must succeed." He himself would put his success on no higher plane than that, and if he is proud of anything it is of telling how he did his duty under difficulties. There is one typical story he tells of those grim, hard years he spent on the coast of Labrador, where he laid the foundation of his fame as one of the best fur dealers in the company's service and acquired that intimacy with the Indians which served him so well when he became the chief administrator of the company in Rupertsland. Being threatened with snow-blindness, Donald Smith, with three Indians, made a journey of 500 miles by dog-sled to Montreal, where an operation on his eyes was successfully performed. It was the depth of a winter of exceptional severity even for those latitudes, and his friends tried to dissuade him from returning to his post, for the journey almost certainly meant death. But young Smith had a guiding principle which admitted of no exceptions.

"I had my duty to perform" he says in telling the story. "Everything must give place to one's duty you know. The Indians insisted that they could never reach the post alive. The snow was so deep. They were right, poor fellows—two died from the cold and the harships we were forced to endure before we had gone half-way; the other succumbed when we were over one hundred miles from the post. . . . I went on—alone. I don't like to think of that time; it was too horrible. However, my rise in the Hudson Bay Company was very rapid after that, I am glad I took the trip." There is a naivete in that frank confession which is very illuminating. Perhaps another sense of duty would have suggested a doubt as to the right of risking the lives of others in one's own affairs, but the incident shows the unflinching loyalty of the man to an unalterable though narrow code of duty.

THE C. P. R.

But after all it is his steadfastness that has been his chief contribution to Canada. And the supreme memorial of that steadfastness is the Canadian Pacific Railway. The late Sir Charles Tupper once publicly declared that but for Lord Strathcona that railway would not have been constructed. It is true that it would not have been constructed then and perhaps, ultimately, it would have been well for Canada if it had not been constructed then. The surrender of vast tracts of the richest land in Canada as a bait to the financial interests to carry out the work was a concession which the future will deplore, and the political influence which this great corporation has brought to bear upon the life of Canada is a fact of great and sinister import. The truth is that the railway should have been made by the State and that I believe was the view of Lord Strathcona himself. But conceded the necessity of the undertaking, his claim to gratitude cannot be overstated. The idea of driving a railway through thousands of miles of pathless forests and mountain ranges to a desolate shore—for where Vancouver with its noble streets and bustling life stands to-day, there was then not even a log cabin—was one before which the most courageous adventurer might quail. It was a more daring idea than the Cape to Cairo railway which united two great centres of world activity. The Canadian Pacific was a plunge through nothing to nothing. It was a stupendous guess at the future.

"STAND FAST."

But Donald Smith never faltered for a moment. He had reached middle life and an influence that would have turned most men's thoughts to repose. Thirty years of work and thrift had brought him out of the wilderness and made him the financial King of Canada. He was supreme in the great company that had held half Canada in fee but had now surrendered its sovereignty to the State, and through the Bank of Montreal he controlled with Lord Mount Stephen the only resources at all adequate to the enterprise. He staked everything upon the venture with a quiet fortitude that has few parallels. At every crisis, as was said of a greater man in a greater connection, "hope shone in him like a pillar of fire when it had gone out of all the others." There was one such occasion when it seemed that the difficulties were finally insurmountable. Donald Smith, then in England engaged in communicating his own confidence to financiers, received a long letter from the company couched in terms of despair. He cabled back one word. It was a Highland clan cry "Craigel lachie," its meaning "Stand Fast." And when finally the victory was won and the two sets of constructors met in the Eagle Valley in the heart of the second of the great ranges which had made construction so difficult the place was named "Craigellachie," and it was here that Stand Fast Smith drove in the last spike that bridged a continent.

CONSTANCY AND COURAGE.

This constancy extends to his personal associations. When John J. Hill, who is now one of the great railroad kings of America, made his coup of the St. Pau and Pacific Railroad, it was Donald Smith's financial backing and loyalty that saved him. He wanted a railway to Winnipeg to open up the Hudson Bay country, and he believed in Hill's schemes as well as his honesty. No temptation would induce him to desert him. The American magnates determined to capture the undertaking at all cost. Up bounded the shares higher and higher. Hill's fate hung on Donald Smith. A huge fortune was in his grasp if he chose to sell, but he had placed his confidence in Hill, and would see him through, and not a share could be wrung from him, no matter what monstrous price was offered. Indeed, no share ever is wrung from him. He is one of the men who "never sell," however black the sky. In the days when Canadian Pacific shares slumped to 50, and there was an almost universal "sauve qui peu." Stand Fast Donald was immovable as ever.

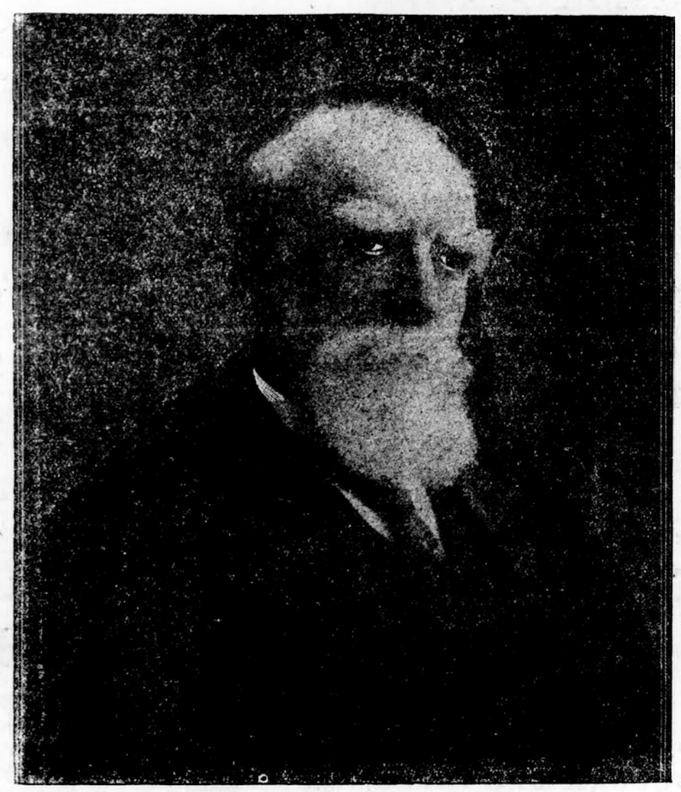
From this security springs a courage not less admirable because it is entirely matter-of fact and undemonstrative. The story of his intervention in the first Louis Riel rebellion—how he journeyed, mostly by dog-sled two thousand miles away from Montreal to Fort Garry which Riel with his half-breeds had captured, how he was held prisoner for two months, how he refused to yield his papers and finally, though the well-affected French, forced the holding of a meeting of the people, how in the open-air, with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, and in circumstances where one rash word would have set the country in a flame, he won the people from the rebel leader, so that when later Sir Garnet Wolseley appeared at the head of a military expedition the first Riel rebellion was at an end—all this stands as a witness not only to his practical wisdom but also to his personal and unaffected courage.

A SMILES HERO.

It will be seen that his character is one of rare simplicity of thought and motive. If you do not like the Smiles ideal, which certainly has its limitations and has fallen into some disrepute in these days, your admiration for this Grand Old Man of Canada will be qualified. For he is the sublimation of the industrious apprentice, and he remains to-day, with his vast wealth his palaces on both sides of the Atlantic his pictures, and his great reputation unchanged in intellect and moral outlook from the honest lad who sailed westward to make his fortune long before you and I were born. His moral philosophy is still that of the frugal home and the frugal mother. "Every mother should teach her children to be honest and work and save their money." he says. "When I was earning only fifty cents a day I saved half of it." And his respect for men is governed by these considerations—Carnegie working and saving as a telegraph operator, J. J. Hill as a mud clerk in the leave at St. Paul, with fifty cents a day, saving on his clothes in order to buy books and "prepare himself," these are the heroes of his simple creed. And with these admonitions to be industrious and frugal he mingles warnings against the pursuit of wealth for itself. "Great wealth cannot bring happiness," he says. "Real happiness must come from a contented mind and hard work. Great wealth is a burden, for one has to think very hard how to make the best use of his money. I would not advise any man to strive after great wealth, I would rather be a very good man than a very rich man."

It is all in the style of Benjamin Franklin and the hagiology of Smiles. And, after all, a philosophy that produces a life like this, though it may be inadequate, cannot be wrong. When I see him with his burden of nearly a hundred years leaving his office in Victoria-street after his industrious day, and when I think of the vast span of his activities, of the kindliness of his bearing of the splendour or his munificence, and of his indomitable loyalty to his early faith, I feel that though the fashion of his life is old it can never become outworn.

LORD STRATHCONA.



The Grand Old Man of Canada whose death is announced by Reuter.

STAMP COLLECTING.

HOBBY THAT YEARLY GROWS MORE EXPENSIVE.

The price paid for the late Earl of Crawford's collection of British postage stamps, although it is the largest single transaction of the kind that has been noted, has been very nearly approached on several previous occasions, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

One of the earliest of British collectors, Sir Daniel Cooper, sold a general collection of comparatively modest dimensions in in 1878 to Herr von Ferrary, of Paris, for £3,000. To the same collector Judge Phibrick sold one of the completest collections of the day for £8,000 in 1882; and the same collection to-day would have been worth six times as much.

The British collection of Lord Crawford sold—as first announced in the "Pall Mall Gazette"—for £16,000, probably cost a great deal more, because the late Earl was a large buyer of philatelic oddities which few collectors cared for, and these have a very limited market, so that this collection differs from most other long-formed collections in having depreciated in value by lapse of time instead of the reverse.

A remarkable collection of only 3,000 varieties formed by the late Mr. W. Hughes-Hughes, a barrister, between 1859 and 1875 was sold by him twenty years later for £3,000, and it had originally cost him £75.

The late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., the donor of the large collection which is the pride of the Philatelic Department of the British Museum, bought collections from all sides in order to enrich his own. He acquired that of Mr. W. E. Image in 1882 for £5,000; most of that of Mr. Maitland Burnett; the adhesive stamps in the collection of the brothers Caillebotte (for which Mr. Tapling gave £5,000); the Mauritius stamps collected by Major E. B. for £3,000; most of that of Mr. Maitland Evans, and others. It is impossible now to estimate the value of the stamps which Mr. Tapling left to the British Museum, but it must be well over £100,000.

The collection of Mr. F. W. Ayer, an American, was disposed of fifteen years ago for more than the £60,000 which it cost him, but it was sold piecemeal, so that there is no single transaction to quote against that over Lord Crawford's collection.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, like his illustrious nephew, King George, was an enthusiastic stamp collecter, and he was a frequent exhibitor at the shows of the London Philatelic Society.

THE KING'S INTEREST.

His Majesty the King has, as might be expected, a remarkably fine collection of the postage stamps of Great Britain; and he has almost complete collections of the stamps of some of the British Colonies and Indian States. His Majesty still takes interest in the hobby of his youth, and shows it by his gracious patronage of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The Royal interest in philately has given a marked stimulus to the hobby of stamp collecting, and with an expansion in the ranks of the collectors the field of supply has correspondingly narrowed. It is impossible nowadays to make a general collection, and most twentieth-century collectors confine them to given periods of particular countries or groups of countries.

Even if modern collectors could pay the prices which the rarer stamps command, they could not hope to obtain a tithe of them. To make a complete stamp collection is an impossibility; so that specialisation is the only hopeful field for the ambitious collector.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned a scheme for the examination of old Sikh records and early Persian records of British Agency in Lahore. It is hoped the records may throw light upon the system of administration in early days of Sikh rule.

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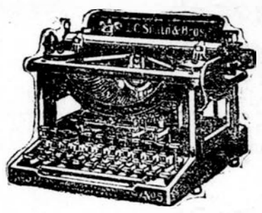

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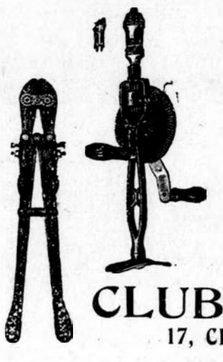

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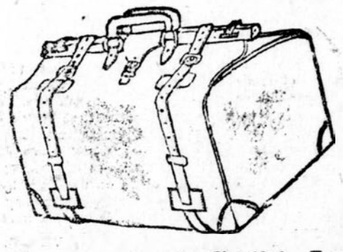

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